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MUSIC FOR MEDICOS



"Sur Shri" Kesarbai Kerkar, front-rank vocalist, gave a concert in aid of the K.E.M. Hospital and G. S. Medical College Silver Jubilee Fund. Dr. M. R. Jayakar who is reputed to be a good hand at Dilruba presided on the occasion. Dr. A. V. Baliga announced a Kesarbai Award for the best competitor at future G. S. Medical College music functions.

-Photo by Mohite.

Andre Gide On 'God That Failed'

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The Novels Of Faulkner

BY PROF. S. S. HOSKOT

WILLIAM Faulkner belongs to that group of outstanding contemporary artists whose temper and spiritual outlook are decisively influenced by the experience of the First World War and its aftermath.

Like the early works of Aldous Huxley and T. S. Eliot — to name two writers of the period otherwise widely different from Faulkner and from each other — Faulkner's novels betray a furious and impotent disgust with the hubble in which the whole world seems caught.

Like those writers, Faulkner also appears disillusioned, rebellious anguished and without hope. He too shares with them a sense of being trapped, a feeling of being cast between two worlds, the one dead and the other powerless to be born. Called upon, like them to interpret to itself a world from which all old standards and ideals had been rudely swept away, a world confessedly sceptical and blatantly opportunist and commercial, he too writes of the chaos that he sees around him in a style apparently as anarchical as his subject; often his writing reads like parts of Eliot's 'WASTE-LAND' or the Nightmare episodes of James Joyce's 'ULYSSES' — reads, in other words, like a prolonged hallucination crowded with extraordinary characters and grotesque and senseless action.

But if Huxley and Eliot began their work with discordant overtures to the post-war disenchantment, each of them found paths of spiritual development that have helped them to bridge the yawning gulf between themselves and the society in which they live. Faulkner, however, remains an "unreconstructed" rebel. In him there is no such conversion as in Huxley and Eliot or Hemingway and Dos Passos. He does not even make an effort at the integration of the artist and his society, or indeed of the artist and modern life itself. With him, as Mr. Geismar observes "the descending spiral of isolation, rebellion and denial, the heritage of American negation, reaches its final emphasis".

His origin provides, in a large measure, the explanation of the distinctive character of his genius and outlook. Unlike Hemingway and Dos Passos who hail from urban areas of the U.S. Faulkner is from the south having been born, as Mr. Millet tells us, in Mississippi, "of a family of governors, statesmen and other public figures." Here in the relatively primitive backwoods of America, the past is a veritable imaginative reality, haunting and obsessing the memories of men even to this day. Faulkner loves and admires it and is incoherently because this traditional society, still largely agricultural, is fast decaying on account of the invasion of the northern industry and commerce. Yet he is too honest not to see that the old world is irrecoverably lost, that the typical present-day remnants of that world are incapable of reinstating it and that they are in fact, disgusting downwards, halfwits and imbeciles. But if Faulkner hates them, he hates even more desperately the hard-souled, fearless tribe of commercial upstarts that are replacing them, for they have no purpose in life except the vicious one of making money.

The south, therefore, in Faulkner's conception is entrapped between the impotence of the old landed gentry and the shameless commercialism of the "new rich". He is possessed and tortured by this vision. He cannot suffer it in patience. He is in revolt. This romantic sense of a glorious, legendary past that is no more, lends an individual note to the discontent with modern civilisation that he shares with the disillusioned generation that followed the Four Years War.

It also explains why, unlike other intellectuals of his generation, Faulkner remains rooted in an attitude of hopeless negation and has failed to progress towards a more fruitful and

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"West Germany, too, asks for an army"



Doeve in "The Elsevier's Weekblad" Amsterdam

WEEK-END FUN

"That Woman sings with a great deal of feeling."

"Well, I hope she isn't feeling as bad as she sounds."

A man visited a medical friend whom he found in wild excitement crying. "I've got to see a psychiatrist!"

"But you are a psychiatrist," said the visitor.

"Yes," said the doctor, "but I charge too much."

A mental patient was asked: "What would you say is the difference between a little boy and a dwarf?"

"Well, there might be a lot of difference."

"What, for instance?" asked the psychiatrist encouragingly.

"Well," said the patient, "the dwarf might be a girl."

"WHY didn't you stop when I signalled?" roared the traffic policeman at the man in the wheezy old car.

"Well, you see," explained the motorist, "it took me over two hours to get this old bus started and it seemed a shame to stop it just for a little thing like avoiding arrest."

"I NEVER thought I'd pull through but I did. First I got tuberculosis, then pneumonia, ptomaine, appendicitis and phthisis. Then came arterio-sclerosis, angina pectoris, rheumatism, arthritis, influenza and scaldica. I was given morphia, strychnine, hypodermics...."

"You look well on it!"

"I wasn't ill, you ass. I was up for my spelling test in connection with Health Ministry job."

Old Tom had had a good week and thought he'd buy his wife a present, so he picked up the table and carried it out of the house, put it on the top of his head, and trotted off down the road.

Bill Smith met him. "Allo, Tom, are you moving?"

"No," said Tom, "I'm going to the High Street to buy the wife a tablecloth."

A small boy was seen walking along dejectedly in the grip of a police constable. There had been a broken window. And the boy carried the evidence—a football—in his arms.

Encountering several of his pals on a street corner, he at once decided to keep a stiff upper lip.

Said one: "What's up, Bill? What did you do?"

"Oh, nothing," was the casual reply.

"They've just asked me to play for the police."

Is a yawn a sign of boredom? An open question.

Money flows like water in Bombay. Everyone keeps a current account.

A woman visited a psychiatrist and said: "I wish you'd see my husband. He's out of his mind. He blows smoke rings all the time."

The doctor replied "That's nothing unusual. I like to blow smoke rings myself."

"Yes," explained the woman, "but he doesn't smoke."

A psychiatric board was testing a soldier's mentality.

"Do you ever hear voices without being able to tell who is speaking or where the voices come from?" he was asked.

"Yes sir," he replied.

"And when does this occur?"

"When I answer the telephone."

AN elderly woman was taught bridge. One evening, while arranging her cards she dropped one and, picking it up, observed:

"No one saw that king, did they?"

"Hush, Granny," said her partner, "you shouldn't mention which card it was."

"It's all right, my dear; I didn't say it was the king of diamonds."

A tea party had long been bored by the monologue of an elderly Tory on the unrighteousness of nationalisation of steel, when a guest beat with the fire tongs on the hearth and cried out: "I shall now give you definition of a fanatic. A fanatic is a person who can't change his opinion and won't change the subject."

"PEGGY says she thinks she could learn to love me" said Patter "Well, you don't look very happy about it," put in Clark.

"It's going to be jolly expensive," said Potter, unhappily. "I took her to the theatre last night and a little supper afterwards. The first lesson cost me fifty shillings."

Bull's-eye Story

One day a newspaper reporter was sent to interview a man who was supposed to be a super-marksman. All over the place, on trees, fences and walls, were target bull's-eyes with holes in the dead centre, as evidence of his uncanny skill. The reporter was astonished when the dead-shot turned out to be the village half-wit.

"You certainly are a wonderful shot," the reporter said, admiringly. "How do you do it?"

"Easy as pie," answered the dim-witted rifleman. "I just shoot first and then draw the circle."

Electronic Eve

BY WILLIS PLAYER

"DARLING do you know what to-day is?" my wife asked dreamily, snuggling alongside of me on the sofa. I winced like a man who's just been told to lie down on a bed of spikes, writes the author in 'Collier's'. "I'll give you a hint," she said generously, and still with the aspect of a loving wife. "It happened eight years ago between a quarter after five and five thirty in the afternoon. Just about an hour from now."

I suddenly felt badly in need of Alley Oop's time machine. Not that I wanted to revive the days of the Roman Empire or take a look at civilization 10 centuries ahead. I just wanted to go back to five o'clock in the afternoon eight years ago.

That being impossible, I tried to fix a jubilant gleam in my eye—as though I knew exactly what she was talking about but found the recollection too precious to sully with mere words.

It didn't fool her, though. It never does.

She stood up—no more snuggling—and viewed me with contempt.

"You don't know," she said, like a judge pronouncing death sentence. "You don't know. You don't remember that it was just eight years ago today that you kissed me on top of the Empire State Building."

That's only a sample of what thousands of American husbands go through every day. To the average American married male the new electronic thinking machines with the enormous memories are no surprise. They're not even very remarkable, although they do explain things somewhat.

Many a man who often wondered what went on in his wife's head now understands perfectly.

Under her pretty little skull is a collection of intricately wired electronic memory tubes—all hooked up to minor romantic episodes of the remote past. If my wife ever has a nervous breakdown, I'm not going to take her to a psychiatrist. I'm going to take her to an electrician.

This superhuman capacity for recalling the romantic is not limited to wives. It extends to fiancées and girl friends. One fellow I know nearly got the bounce from his beloved just 15 hours before the wedding. He couldn't remember, on a moment's notice, the date on which he had first carried her books home from grade school.

That's not an extreme case, either. I had one like it just a few days ago. It happened one evening while I was reading over last month's bills—which no woman of course can ever remember.

"What's this bill from Blodgett and Company for thirty-three dollars and seventeen cents?" I demanded, kindly enough, I thought.

"It's a....I mean, that was....oh, I think probably....no, it couldn't have been, but must have....no, not that, either."

"What you're trying to say," I shouted, "is that you don't know and can't remember!"

Her face fell, and I thought I saw a trace of fear in her eyes. I realized that I'd been too harsh.

"Now, now," I said, patting her shoulder. "I didn't mean to shout. It's just that we can't pay bills without knowing what they're for, now can we?"

She choked up, giving every evidence of being on the verge of uncontrollable sobbing.

"It's not the bill," she said brokenly. "I forgive you for that. It's just that you don't remember."

"Don't remember what?" I asked, my scalp prickling with alarm.

"You don't remember what day this is," she said.

"It's the....I mean, it's....oh, I think probably....no, no not that, but it's....no, it couldn't be that either...."

My voice trailed off lamely, and I tried to force the knowing gleam into my eye.

"What you're trying to say," my wife announced coldly, just before leaving in triumph, "is that you don't remember that this is the fifteenth anniversary of the time you first invited me to the Sunday school picnic."

All young men who are considering marriage should know the facts of life: Most women have an automatic

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CHINA, NOT A SATELLITE

Light On Sino-Soviet Relations

Genuine Friendship For India

WHILE in China, I had the opportunity of meeting again a friend who had studied with me in England and who is now teaching in Peking. When I had met her abroad, during the worst period of the civil war, she like all other Chinese students had been extremely hostile towards the American Government's policy of intervention in Chinese affairs.

It was with such intense bitterness that these students had told us how American pilots had flown Kuomintang's American-trained troops to the civil war front, how special American-made guns had helped the KMT in butchering famous Chinese poets and workers, they had laughed at American aid and the SACO which had organised the notorious concentration camp near Chungking. To them it had been clear why the Americans were doing all this, spending millions of dollars in helping a Government which no decent Chinese wanted, and which the U. S. Government itself recognised as corrupt, reactionary and feudalistic—obviously for the same reason which had prompted British intervention earlier.

Old British Game

When the British had, during the Taiping Rebellion and later, with the aid of their superior armed strength, enabled the reactionary ruling clique to crush the popular movement, their aim had been to prevent the formation of a United National Government based on popular mass support.

For they knew that, while the ruling classes in return for foreign guarantee of their continued assistance were willing to sell the interests of the country, a popular Government basing itself on the liberated masses, would at once end all the special privileges and profits enjoyed by the foreigners.

Chiang Kai-Shek and his reactionary clique were the only Chinese who were willing to serve the interests of the U. S. Depending on feudalism and reaction, they, like the Manchus, were prepared to barter away vital interests of the country in return for support against the struggle of the

Chinese people for liberation and progress.

My friends pointed to the Trade Treaty of 1946—the presence of American marines in Tsingtao close to Port Arthur, the setting up of U. S. Consulates in Manchuria where there were hardly any Americans—as obvious payments to the Americans for their valuable help in shooting down Chinese people. The profits of American businessmen and the strategic interests of the U. S.

army had been the main consideration.

Sino-Soviet Link

When I met my friend in Peking she spoke with surprise and resentment at the attempt of the capitalist press including ours, to misrepresent the friendship and the help of the Soviet Union as domination by Russia, as something humiliating to China. Since the early days of its existence, the Soviet Union had, whenever possible, helped China in her struggle for unity, freedom and progress—the interests of the two neighbours were from this point of view the same.

The Soviet Union had been vitally interested in seeing China united and progressive—a friendly ally able to hold her own against all imperialist pretensions. Such a China would guarantee the security of the Soviet eastern frontier, it would mean that no unfriendly capitalist power would be able to use China as a base for a crusade against Communism.

China's weakness had already been a danger to the Soviet Union, for it enabled enemies of the Soviet Union to turn Manchuria into a base of attack.

And as my friend pointed out, besides the strength of the PLA and the Chinese people, it was the presence of the Soviet Union as an ally of China, which was preventing the



STREET SCENE. In a village of Mao's empire that UNO troops gestic the slow life that has peace, come war.

Americans from directly encouraging their stooges in Formosa from attacking the mainland.

This policy of alignment with the U.S.S.R. was however nothing new, it was not based only on the fact that the present government was led by the Communist Party, for Sun Yat Sen, who was no Communist, had, in his struggle for the freedom and progress of China, come to realise the necessity of such an alliance. In his will he had

asked his followers to join hands in a common struggle "with those who treat us as 'equals' and had urged them to fight imperialism and to co-operate with the Soviet Union.

Equality Deal

The Chinese whom I met in Peking used to joke at the reaction of the capitalists to the treaty and agreements signed last year between the U. S. S. R. and China. These were so different from the notorious treaties which the Western Powers had imposed on China that the press of these countries had argued for the presence of a secret treaty—they just could not believe that genuine equality with China was a possibility. The credit agreement for instance enables China to import industrial equipment and materials—materials for electric power stations, metallurgical and engineering plants, etc. which will help her in the vital task of rehabilitating and developing her industries.

Till now all credits to China have been advanced either for securing special privileges or were meant to be used in suppressing popular movements.

The only kind of goods which the Western Powers had allowed China to import had been manufactured and consumption goods, which had ruined the growing home industries.

Their aim had been to prevent industrialisation of China. The agreements regarding the Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Deuren too show the same spirit. As a result of the agreement on the Changchun Railway, all rights possessed by the Soviet Union in the joint administration of the line were to be transferred without any compensation to the People's Republic, as soon the Japanese Treaty was signed, or in any event not later than the end of 1962. In the meanwhile, all posts were to be alternatively held by representatives of the U. S. S. R. and China. But this has already been completed and for the first time, all railway communications in North-East China have come under the inclusive jurisdiction of the Chinese Government.

Not A Satellite

While in the case of aggression against China or the Soviet Union, the U. S. S. R. will be able, at the proposal of the People's Republic, to use the naval base of Port Arthur for joint military operations—all Soviet troops who had driven out the Japanese aggressors from Manchuria, will be withdrawn and all installations will be handed over as soon as the Peace Treaty with Japan is signed, or in any event not later than the end of 1962. The

civil administration will remain under the direct authority of the Government of China.

The press in India and abroad, have ever since the formation of the new government, been trying to present China as a satellite of Russia.

They cite the alleged close co-ordination of their defence programmes, the presence of large numbers of Soviet experts and technical personnel as evidence of Soviet domination. This, seems to Chinese, as to all objective observers as rather a strange argument.

The Governments of Western European countries are not only co-ordinating their defence and other programmes with the U. S. but have actually allowed the U. S. to station troops all over the continent, and have appointed an American as supreme commander of their forces, and this in spite of the protest of the people of their countries.

Yet the moment there is a rumour of the Soviet Union and China—neighbours facing the same potential opponents—co-ordinating their defence, the capitalist press starts raving about Soviet domination in China!

As for experts, of course there are Russian experts in China, and none denies it. In China, there is even a greater dearth of scientific and technical personnel than in India, and the programmes of reconstruction and development have made this need even more urgent. Naturally China prefers help from a country which treats her as an equal and is a friend, rather than from countries which will take every opportunity to disrupt the new regime.

Soviet Aid

The rapid restoration of railways and communication, which has proved such an important factor in stabilising prices and distributing grain and the rehabilitation of the iron and steel works of Aushan and Shihchongshan etc., provide striking examples of the help given by the Soviet Union. Unlike the type of "help" which had proved so profitable to the Western Powers and the U. S. A. the Soviet Union obtains no special privileges, extra-territorial rights etc.

The Soviet experts, e.g. engineers act usually as advisers, receiving the same pay as Chinese engineers of the same grade. This is something extraordinary, when one remembers the fabulous sums paid to American experts employed by the Government of India.

Sino-Indian Friendship

There is another, and for us, more dangerous propaganda which the American press and its friends in India have been carrying on—and this is that the Chinese, as the result of Russian pressure are hostile to India.

Besides, the fact that the Russians are not so foolish as to play a game which could suit American interests, I can on the basis of our experience in China deny this as slanderous attempts to disrupt the friendship between our two countries.

One of the things which impressed us most was the genuine friendliness towards India, based on the realisation of our common background and common struggle, and though there are sometimes justified doubts regarding our neutrality and though the wavering, and contradictory statements of officials in India cause suspicion and misunderstanding, there is a consciousness that the masses of the Indian people and the Government when it is not dominated by reactionary opinion stand for peace and friendship with China.

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Throng of battle weary Korean civilians crowd a road in Korea as they move slowly forward seeking safety from the continuous fighting.

'HAVEN'T WE MET SOMEWHERE BEFORE?



Aux Ecoles, Paris.

PATTER

By Asude

THE MERRY 'MORALJI'

YOU read those lines of Housman?

"Yonder see the morning blink:
The sun is up, and up must I.
To wash and dress and eat and drink
And look at things and talk and think

And work. God knows why.
Oh often have I washed and dressed
And what's to show for all my pain?

Let me lie abed and rest:
Ten thousand times I've done my best
And all's to do again."

I wish I could,—lie abed and rest like Housman. In fact, I had got the bed spread out and was just getting ready to do my stuff. The mistake I made was to take a couple of news-sheets with me.

You know,—between you and me and that dog there,—I see no sort or shape of a gate-post in the horizon,—you know, I had a little bit of a vanity that I could raise a laugh or two when I was fairly worked up. In short, I was a "humorist." Now, it is just as well to get the thing off my chest,—and own up.

There can be no question of any man entering for the "Humour" Event so long as this gentleman is in the ring,—our very own Mr. "Moralji". Also known in the best circles as Mr. Morarji Desai. Also known as the Home Minister of the premier Province of India, that is, Bharat,—Bombay.

Kripalani has all the time been heckling the pundit with the query: "What has the new India given us?" Well, he has got it now: it has given you a brand-new, slap-up, dyed-in-the-wool Humorous Home Minister.

You don't see yet what I am blathering about. Read this: "The Government of Bombay would not hold a referendum to determine whether or not prohibition was acceptable to the general mass of people as it was done in Australia," observed Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister Government of Bombay, at his weekly news conference in Bombay today.

No, that was not the humorous part of it. It was just the prelude to the cadenza—a sort of a gin-and-it before the Scotch-and-splash which followed. Read on. Read why Government was not going to hold a referendum etc. etc.

"If Government agree to such a course, people might even go to the length of demanding that a referendum should be taken on my being a Minister!" he added, amidst laughter. (Printer, please: put the last two words in italics,—for that's the crux or the nub or the hub of the whole thing. The little cherry in the cocktail, if you see what I mean.)

"Amidst laughter." Now, that's a thing to warm the cockles of even a barley-bibber's heart. How rare is laughter in the world today. And here is a Home Minister spreading the sunshine all over the place like Carmen Miranda,—chucking away rich humour like a prodigal child.

What intrigues me is the query who were the cognoscenti attending that "weekly news-conference"? For, it isn't only a clown who makes a joke. There must be the right kind of audience to lap it up. What's the sense in wasting wisecracks on ninnyes? Obviously, the people who made the laughter were not ninnyes. No, not ninnyes. But they might just as well have been first cousins or nephews-in-laws or something. Or probably members of the Smelling Squads who sniff into your compartments at Dadar station. Oh yes, I know what I have been talking about.

I will tell you why it intrigues me.

Once,—long ago,—myself did attend a musical soiree. It was a soiree, full of all the noises which cats on the wall execute at midnight when you are trying to snatch your few hours of the dreamless. And yet, not a single man left that room till long past midnight.

Why? Why did normal men sit out an inquisition for hours on end without a word of protest,—without a flicker of the face muscles?

Because, my dear old friends, the soiree was in the house of our Income-Tax Assessor, and the music was being committed by his only daughter. That was why. And the Assessor was sitting by the side of the daughter. That was why. We didn't laugh as did the jolly fellows of Bombay. But we certainly managed to exhale appreciative sounds. You know, the sort of sound a door-hinge makes if it hasn't been oiled lately.

Now, let's roll it round our tongue once again, shall we? "If Government agree to such a course, people might even go to the length of demanding that a referendum should be taken on my being a Minister!" Gosh! I'm glad I wasn't sitting at

that "weekly news-conference."

Why? Because, my dear old fools, if I had been and listened to this Joke of the Century, could I come back home to tell the story? Could any man with a sense of fun listen to it and still live? And trouser-buttons! What about trouser-buttons? Never heard of a Joke killing a man? Well, that's that. There was no question of doing the Housman stunt after that. I rolled up my humble palette and sat up. And then I came upon this. From the same news-sheet, if you please.

"Sholapur, Jan. 5: Remarking that law was no respecter of person and stating that however exalted the position of an accused may be, it must be enforced against him in the same manner as it is to be enforced against any person occupying a lesser position, Mr. D. V. Bakhle, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, today upheld the conviction of a local Congress leader, Mr. Abdul Karim Lunje, on a charge of consuming alcoholic liquor."

The Magistrate in the court below had released Mr. Lunje, Congress Leader, on a bond only as "he was a respectable member of the Congress party." The Sessions Judge com-

mented that that was exactly why deterrent punishment should have been given to the accused.

Now, one thing is certain. At least, I am certain about it. Mr. D. V. Bakhle was NOT present at the weekly news-conference given by the Home Minister.

Nor, I guess, was any Judge of the Madras High Court. Why? Because: "The Madras High Court dismissed a revision petition of a Prohibition Committee Member from North Malabar, Mr. Madapalli Krishnan, and confirmed his conviction for an offence under the Madras Prohibition Act." That's why. It happened in August last.

The High Court also ruled that the evidence adduced in the case "to the effect that the President and most members of the Prohibition Committee of the place were found drunk," be brought to the notice of the Government. Mr. Krishnan, Prohibition Committee Member had been convicted only for drunkenness and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100.

Here are just two little bouquets from a neophyte to a Master,—a Minister of Mirth. He might find them useful for the next "weekly news-conference" in Bombay

Ceylon Game To Squeeze Out Indians

ISLAND PREMIER'S ASSURANCE TO NEHRU AND NEW AGREEMENTS

BY V. K. VELLAYAN,

General Secretary, Ceylon Indian Congress

THE agreement that has been concluded between the Minister of State on the one hand and the Ceylon Estates' Employers' Federation and the Ceylon Estates' Staff Union on the other and the very recent agreement between the same Minister and the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon and the other Allied Organisations have brought the question of the future of Indian residents in Ceylon to the forefront.

It is time that the Ceylon Indian Congress declared its reactions in regard to these two agreements. We have often been saying and repeat here that we are not against Ceylonisation but such a policy should not be worked out in away that would squeeze out Indians already in Ceylon. These two agreements will precisely tend to throw out of employment and consequently out of the country persons at present in Ceylon.

Application for Citizenship under the Indian and Pakistan Residents (Citizenship) Act have either been submitted or are in the course of being submitted.

Though thousands of applications have already gone to the Commissioner's office from the plantation areas, it is significant to note that until now not a single worker's name has found place

in the Gazette notifications.

At this rate, the disposal of these applications would perhaps take years. Though the deadline for closing of applications is fixed for 5th August, 1951, the terms contained in these agreements state that in regard to the Estate Staffs, from October, 1948, all new entrants shall be Ceylonese Nationals and in regard to Indian Mercantile firms every person, not a citizen of Ceylon and employed for the first time on and after the 1st of July, 1948, should be discontinued from employment immediately. The Minister, of course, in his anxiety to liquidate Indian resident in Ceylon may adopt methods suitable to him to achieve his objects; But it surpasses one's imagination as to why the condemned man should be a willing party to climb the scaffold. The Indian Mercantile Community being very careful about their dividends, need not I suppose, be very solicitous about the welfare of their employees and of the very many workers and their children in the plantation areas.

Apart from the hardships that would befall, a vast number of families who are eligible to become citizens of Ceylon would be barred from making their applications because one of the many conditions is that a per-

son should have assured income and assured income obviously means a job—which job is denied under these terms of agreements. All these people who are in employment will not only be discontinued forthwith but are also in a plight of being vagrant and are liable to be repatriated. This in effect, stultifies the working of the Act and its purpose, and is contrary to all cannons of justice and equity.

PROMISE NOT HONoured

It is reported that Mr. Gonesinghe referred to the promise made by the Prime Minister of Ceylon to the Prime Minister of India that those employed in Ceylon at the time would be allowed to continue their employment without any hindrance and said he was prepared to honour that promise. THE PRESENT AGREEMENT AS WELL AS THE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION LAWS ARE IN DIRECT CONTRAVENTION OF SUCH AN ASSURANCE

I also understand that the approach of the Indian Mercantile Chamber to the Government of Ceylon to issue Temporary Residence Permits, so as to make the operation of the Agreement possible has not met with any success and the rigours of the practices of the Immigration Office are as heavy and unabated as ever. In view of this the agreement is entirely one-sided and is not only incompatible but highly dangerous also.

NO OFFICIAL APPROVAL

There seems to be a feeling of great misgiving in the minds of many people of Indian origin in this island on account of the presence of the Acting High Commissioner, for India in Ceylon at the signing of the Agreement by the Indian Mercantile Chamber. His mere presence at the signing of the agreement does not indicate the approval of the government of India and the agreement is entirely one-

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The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

MORE EQUINES

LAST week I dealt with the horse on stamps carrying out his various duties as a mail carrier, and also gave some instances where he was taken directly from ancient myth and slipped into the realm of philately. But, as in real life, the horse on stamps has also taken various other roles.

He has borne his master to the wars, and he has drawn his hearse when that same master had to be buried. He has been shown on statues and he has been depicted as part of the arms of a nation. Even saints have not been above having the horse as a friend, and there are countless horse stamps which have a religious central subject.

The Horse In Battle

Stamps showing horses in battle are too numerous to deal with fully. Usually it is the case that so many animals are shown on the same stamp that one cannot distinguish one from the other. But an outstanding example of this class crops up in the Chilean issue of 1945, which shows a painting of the battle of Rancagua, in which the great South American patriot Bernardo O'Higgins took part, and some of the Portuguese issues, also show fine battle scenes.

On the charity issue of Luxembourg which came out in 1934, the central subject consists of the personal arms of "John the Blind" of Bohemia. This great warrior was completely sightless, but such was his courage, that he insisted on going into battle with two knights chained to his horse on either side, to guide him into the thick of the fight. The mere mention that the blind one was in the battle often had a paralyzing effect on his opponents. He finally died on the field itself in the Battle of Crecy.

Heraldry

The Lithuanian national arms show the legendary horseman Vytautas. He appears on most of the early stamps of Lithuania, but the stamps are poorly printed. A better pictorial likeness is obtained on the higher values of the 1930 set, which show him against a background of rays of light. The so-called "liberty" issue of 1940, when the country was overrun by Russia, shows a fanciful symbolic picture of Vytautas. After this "liberty" issue, the country ceased having its own stamps, and now uses Russian ones.

But the first country to show a horse as part of its coat of arms was Brunswick, which did so in 1852. Later, Georgia used the "George and Dragon" motif as part of the design, while the top value of the Great Britain Postal Union Congress also has the same theme. Those ornate stamps which Russia issued in 1915 also show the slaying of the dragon by St. George.

The state crest of Kishenghar has two horses, and Jaipur gives us what is apparently a four-headed animal drawing the chariot of the sun-god Surya, a curious parallel to the "Phoebus Apollo" myth of ancient Greece.

Equine Statues

To give a list of warriors and statesmen and kings who have appeared on stamps would be well-nigh impossible. But a few outstanding ones can be listed. George V appears on the Jubilee issue of Australia on "Anzac" Franz Josef of Austria is another, while most of the South American republics have used various figures on horseback as the central subjects of stamp design.

From live personalities to dead ones is not a very far cry, and there are plenty of statues showing horse and rider. Abyssinia, Bulgaria, Chile, Cyprus, Ecuador,

Guatemala, Honduras—the list is endless. There is a quaint statue on the 1908 issue of Siam, and Hungary, in addition to a series devoted to the horse in war (1943 Relief Fund), has other items showing good examples of statuary.

Mother Love

But horses can also be seen in gentler moods. One of the finest subjects of all—though spoiled by a small format—is the Swedish item issued in connection with the Centenary of the Swedish Agricultural Show. This shows a mare suckling her foal, and has a charming placidity that would endear it to anyone if only it was better balanced. A quaint and rather stylised portrait of a mare and foal also appears on Austria S. G. C157, while the 1944 "Brown Ribbon" stamp of Germany has the same theme effectively treated.

Horses And Religious Stamps

Contrast is afforded by turning to horses as they are connected with religion. In Hungary itself, St. Stephen the Victorious is commemorated on an issue of 1938. A favourite subject with the Belgians has been St. Martin, who could not bear to see unrelieved poverty and gave away his cloak to a beggar rather than see him in want. He first appeared in 1910, but since has been shown on stamps of all kinds all through the years.

The Winter Relief stamps of 1914 and onwards give us all kinds of pictures of St. Martin, in various scenes from his life, as he is shown on statues, and in a hundred different ways. There are also numerous other scenes connected with religion, an outstanding example being the 75c denomination of the Vatican of 1938, which shows us the prophet Elijah taken to heaven by fiery steeds.

A wonderful display for a subsidiary collection featuring the horse can be got up along the lines shown. A few of the items given here are a little steep in price, but most of them are available moderately. Ten pages or so can be filled with ease, and these can include the horse in myth, the horse in war and in religion, the horse serving man's needs, and last, but not least, the race horse. Some of the recent items from Austria and Germany are among the most attractive of their kind ever to be designed.

BEAUTIFULLY PRODUCED RESUME FROM HARMERS

Several Rarities Featured

THE 25th resume of prices realised by H. R. Harmer, the famous stamp auctioneer, fairly makes any mouth water. Not that I have ever possessed any but a few—very few—of the items which it lists. But still, one can always go on dreaming, and a catalogue of prices realised gives any collector a peculiar pleasure.

DESIGN IS IMPORTANT

JUST how important appropriate treatment of the subject of design can be proved by taking a few parallel instances from stamps mentioned in the article alongside. The fine flowing lines of the Dutch "sea horse", the lack of superfluous ornamentation and the tendency of the central theme to draw the eye and hold it, is in marked contrast to the "Day of the Stamp" commemorative issued by the same country only two years later. This one shows us a sorry looking specimen of a horse pulling a shay or whatever it be, with too much detail, lack of proper balance, and—one could go on indefinitely.

Now let us take Gandon's brilliant handling of the Phoebus Apollo theme which is used for the 200 franc Air Mail of France (1947). It is amazing how much vigour and intensity can be imparted even in the limited canvass of a postage stamp if only the artist understands the fundamental principles of his medium.

Two years previously France had issued a stamp to raise funds for War Prisoners. The stamp showed an old farm horse, with drooping head and air of total helplessness, the animal intensifying the pathos of the human figures for which it provides the background. No movement, no life, only utter and absolute dejection. Completely different from the "Phoebus", this stamp is yet well designed, for it serves the purpose for which it was intended—the rousing of pity for the unfortunate.

France has always been well to the fore in this matter of appropriate thematic treatment. Most of the designs of this nation show the mental and spiritual make up of the times, for when the country was overrun by the Hun there came the dejected farm horse. But when the country threw off the yoke there was born the tempestuous upsurge of a nation revived: a sentiment that found expression in the wonderful Liberation issue of the very next year.

But, over and above other aspects of this production, what stands out first and foremost is the care that has been taken over the printing and the get-up of this slim booklet. The whole is printed on superfine art paper, and, in addition to the numerous illustrations that lard the pages, there are colour facsimiles included that any junior could be proud to cut out and put in those places in his album that are doomed to remain a blank for several years at least, if not forever!

SPECIALIST PIECES

There are some fine specialist items illustrated in full colour, outstanding among them being plate 5 of the 1866 9d (cat. £350), the Victorian I.R. Official. £1



catalogued about the same, the Prussian Blue Silver Jubilee, one of the great modern rarities, and finally a copy of the 6d Edward I.R. overprinted specimen, which fetched £95. If only the "specimen" had been missing! Look in Gibbons and you'll find no valuation, for the 6d I.R. Official of Edward is the rarest stamp of Great Britain, and worth well over £1,000.

Illustrated on the rear cover are several gems from the Cape, including both the errors of colour in the "Woodblock" issue.

PUBLICITY PAYS

Incidentally, it may be of interest to see how Harmers advertise their wares. They spend an annual budget of thousands of pounds in featuring their forthcoming sales in magazines—both general and specialised—and also send their catalogues to all corners of the world. Their policy is put neatly in a few lines of verse which they print in their catalogue:

He who whispers down a well,
About the things he has to sell,
Will never reap the pounds and dollars,
Like he who climbs a tree—and hollers!

What's more, this policy seems to have worked, judging from the account they give of the sales held during the previous year for the realisations totalled more than a quarter million—£252,000 to be exact!

From whispers I have been hearing lately, I believe that there is a move afoot in certain quarters to hold auctions in the not too distant future. Here's hoping that they start them soon—and keep them on as a regular feature of the philatelic life of the city. Many would welcome a chance to dispose of their surplus and get in fresh blood from the open market.

CONGO GOES ONE BETTER

WHEN I had listed the Nicaraguan U.P.U.'s a few weeks ago, I had commented that the issue was a flagrant ramp, and that there was every likelihood of it never being generally available on the market. Now I learn from "Stamp Mirror" that the stamps were being hawked in London at 67 shillings per set. But even worse than the stamps are the sheets. It will be recalled that only 3,000 of the latter have been printed, and the price asked is upwards of £12. This for an issue which has barely seen the light of day!

The Belgian Congo U.P.U. miniature sheets are as bad as the Nicaraguan—nay, worse, for only 300 of these were printed. If an issue is legitimate, the numbers printed should be substantial. Otherwise there is no point in going to all the time and trouble of having special sheets made. Unless, of course—as HAS happened in the past—most of the sheets are sold to privileged persons so that the latter can make hay at the expense of the general philatelic public.

Many of the leading catalogues are refusing to list these miniature sheets at all. The racket is not dead yet since mere scarcity drives many with a rather queer sense of values into paying sky-high prices for labels manufactured ONLY to mislead the collector who "must have one of each." It is better to stick to postal or at least to legitimate commemorative issues. The only alternative is to go in for collecting coloured picture postcards. Many miniature sheets are little else



Parthasarathi driving the chariot portrayed in Kathakali

NET-WORK OF LIBRARIES

Kher's Plan For Bombay State

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Bombay Government's determination to create a net-work of public libraries throughout the State in pursuance of its policy of providing healthy forms of self-education, despite financial difficulties, was expressed this evening by Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, when he performed the opening ceremony of the Bal Manihai Reading Room at Malabar Hill.

A beginning had already been made, Mr. Kher said, and the scheme had been started in the districts and taluka towns. The extension of the scheme to rural areas was fraught with difficulties, both financial and administrative. The financial difficulties would however be overcome; the abiding interests of the State could not be sacrificed because of these difficulties.

The human factor was the most important in the production of national wealth, the Minister added, and nothing that could be done to develop it ought to be left undone. Nor was it proper to stint money in providing education for the masses. Enlightenment would awaken in the people a march from poverty to prosperity. As far as possible, the Government would take an integrated view of the formal and informal agencies of education, and ample provision for libraries would be made despite financial difficulties. Libraries were a source of perpetual self-education and lack of funds could not be allowed to hamper the scheme for a net-work of these.

'Jal Azad' Arrives From U.K., Passengers Disembark

BOMBAY, Saturday. S. S. 'Jal Azad', the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's Ocean Liner, arrived this afternoon from the United Kingdom and all the passengers disembarked at the Mole Station. As there was no case of influenza epidemic on board the ship, the Port Health Officer allowed the ship to anchor at the Ballard Pier.

Wanted Red Traced

THIRUPUR, Feb. 10 (UPI): Shri Nilmoni Barthakur, a prominent underground worker of the Revolutionary Communist Party of India, for whom the Government declared a reward of Rs. 500, has been arrested by the police. Intensive search for other workers continues.

GET LOANS

Lends from Rs. 100/- to 1,000/- can be arranged for you on interest 4% p.a. Company will send one Govt. bond. You will get money as soon as you send the bond duly filled up. Rs. 4/- will be charged for expenses. Write at once.

RELIABLE CIRCULATION CO.
Post Bag No. 64,
Calcutta 1.

KATHAKALI COMES TO CITY

Recitals In Aid Of S. I. Welfare Society High School Building Fund

BY T. M. B. NEDUNGADI

THE South Indian Welfare Society has arranged two Kathakali recitals at Napoo Gardens Matunga this week in aid of its High School building fund. This is a good opportunity for patrons of dance to witness the glory of art that is Kathakali and at the same time help the cause of education.

Founded 17 years ago with a handful of children, the above school is today a full-fledged high school with about 1,700 pupils on rolls, with a branch of the Primary Section at the Shivaji Park area at Dadar (B.B. & C.L.). The increase in the strength of pupils has been phenomenal during the past decade from 1941 to 1950. For want of suitable accommodation, the classes are now being conducted in rented and former residential premises. To cope with the increase in strength during recent years, the management has reluctantly to introduce the shift system. But even this expedient has not solved the problem and the children have perforce to be cramped into tiny rooms, not to speak of regrettable denial of admissions, as each academic year opens, due to limitations of space. A stage has now been reached when the school must have a building of its own, if it is to maintain a progressive existence and provide the pupils with decent class rooms and healthy conditions. A minimum additional sum of Rupees one lakh is urgently required to achieve this object.

With this end in view, the S.I.W. Society authorities have arranged two Kathakali recitals by top class artistes of Kerala and Kalamandalam experts. The themes are well-known Puranic stories and the music is by Sri Venkatakrishna Bhagavathar, the G.O.M. in the line.

KATHAKALI is the classical form of dance drama, where dance, 'mudra' and 'abhinaya' are merged in a most scientific and pleasing way. It has been evolved from the fundamentals of 'natya sastra' and developed into the most sublime form of 'nritya' technique. Originating in Kerala, the land of the waving palms, lying in between the rolling blue sea and the rising loftiness of the Western Ghats, this dance-form includes in it the expression of all 'rasas' and 'bhavas' in a rhythm of captivating poses.

The make-up of Kathakali is very colourful. Its characters chiefly are of four kinds—the Pachha, the Kathi, the Thadi and the Kari. Besides these, there is the female character too. Briefly, the division as above has been effected on the following basis:—

Pachha is the synonym in Malayalam for green colour and it represents the normal satvic type of spirit in man. The Kathi, which means a knife in Malayalam, represents the sharp, the avaricious, the lusty and the proud type. The Thadi, which means a beard, depicts the type that is powerful in materialism absolutely headstrong, quarrelsome and fiery in spirit. The Thadi is usually red in colour, but they are in black and white too. The black ones represent the lower type of spirit, while the white one is the make-up given to Hanuman, the superhuman element in the most satvic form.

All-Night Performance

The Kathakali performance occupies a whole night in seven stages. It begins with the Kell, a sort of orchestra of drums and cymbals played at dusk. In olden days, this worked as a sort of announcement to the people and the neighbouring villages that a Kathakali performance was due that night. The actual performance begins with lighting of a five-foot big oil lamp. It is before this light that the whole performance takes place. Soon after, 'Suddha Maddalam' the leading instrument of the Kathakali orchestra, is brought on to the stage and is played upon for a short time. A curtain is then held up before the lamp on the off side from the audience. The stage is now set for the Kathakali dance to begin. The performance starts with the 'Todayam', that is a couple of actors doing obeisance to the spirits of the arts of dance and music behind the curtain.

After 'Todayam' is the prayer verses in Sanskrit. Prayer in dance form is what is called 'Parappad' and is a piece of fine and creative dance item. Then comes the stage of 'Melappadam' or orchestral effluence. The orchestra is composed chiefly of a 'Maddalam', a 'Chenda' (drum) and



Kathakali dancer portraying Lord Krishna with the flute

an 'Elathalam'. The musician, who sings the songs, acts also as a conductor of the orchestra, and he marks time on a 'Chengalam' (a Bronze Plate) thereby regulating the tempo of the show. The dextrous playing on these is capable of a variation from the rhythmic murmuring to a deafening roar kept to tune in timing. Thus it is remarkable how the sweet 'Thal' of the background music depicting the maternal fondling of a child on the stage could develop into terrific dinging when the fondling culminates in terrible killing, as in the scene popularly known as 'Puthana Moksham'.

Puranic Stories

The stories enacted are all from the Puranas, mainly from the Maha Bharata. Faithful to the outlines of the story, there is the beautiful spirit of the artist working in the actor, who depicts a particular character in a 'ranga'. Many a time monoeacting with dance keeping time to the accompanying orchestra forms the attraction. This is more popular with the connoisseur of the art. Here the actor has vast scope of displaying his originality and talents. To appreciate this fully, one should however be conversant with the various 'mudras' and 'bhavas'. These 'mudras' and 'bhavas' are strictly according to the code and direction of the famous sage Bharat Muni, the author of 'Natya Sastra' in Sanskrit. To those who find 'mudras' uninteresting, the answer is to witness more and more Kathakali performances. As one becomes more and more familiar with the various gestures and 'abhinaya', one will begin to appreciate the language of 'mudras', which were formerly perplexing and imperceptible one starts imbibing the essence of joy in this supreme art.

Kathakali, from beginning to end, is an enchanting combination of dance, drama and music. It is an art which reflects the subtle and refined culture of a lofty nation. Yet it would have been a long-dead art now, but for the unstinted efforts of the great poet, Vallathol of Kerala, and his sacrifices for its advancement throughout India. The famous Kalamandalam founded by him has many a real lover of dance and has produced some of the best living exponents of that technique like the celebrated Kala Mandalam Krishnan (who is even now the best in the field of scientific abhinaya), Madhavan (who achieved fame in the company of Uday Shankar), Ananda Sivaraman (whose exposition of this art has been widely acclaimed in Australia) etc. Among the present living veteran artists, who have numerous disciples both in and out of Kerala, are Guru Kunchu Kurup and Guru Kunchu Nair.

Kathakali is the only form of dance drama, in which 'mudras' (gestures) by themselves interpret eloquently the blissful essence and latent treasures of art. May this, our precious legacy, thrive in the young hands of our progressive Republic.

Maintenance Suit

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

ALLEGATIONS of cruelty and neglect of children, are among the grounds mentioned for separate residence and maintenance by Mrs. Deviben Sitaldas, a Congress and social worker, and five children in a suit filed by them in the Bombay High Court against Mr. Sitaldas Tirathdas, a Sindhi millionaire business man. The claim of the plaintiffs is for a sum of Rs. 4,500 per month, while Mrs. Deviben also claims a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 promised to be paid to her by the defendant at the time of their marriage in 1932.

On a notice of motion taken out by the plaintiffs, Mr. Justice Shah fixed the hearing of the suit on April 2, 1951. In the meantime, without prejudice to the contention of the parties, it was arranged that the defendant should pay to the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 1,000 a month as interim allowance.

Describing herself as a graduate of the Bombay University, Mrs. Deviben stated that she was married to the defendant at Shikarpur in Sind in 1932. She was then 22 years old while the defendant was 46. She alleged that at the time of the betrothal, Mr. Sitaldas had agreed to give her by way of gift treasury bonds of the value of Rs. 50,000, and further to assign to her name insurance policies of the value of Rs. 1,00,000.

She alleged that after the marriage, Mr. Sitaldas ill-treated her and assaulted her. As a result, tired of home life, she took part in the civil disobedience movement and was jailed for seven months. She further alleged that her husband used to pay her sums of money which were inadequate to meet the necessities of the plaintiffs. At time she alleged, he assaulted the children.

Mrs. Deviben alleged that the conduct of Mr. Sitaldas became such as to render it undesirable for her and the children to live with him. The plaintiffs, therefore, claimed separate residence and maintenance.

HUSBAND DENIES ALLEGATIONS

Mr. Sitaldas Tirathdas denied the allegations. According to him, the false story of callousness and neglect had been made against him to bring the case under the Hindu Married Women's Right to Separate Residence and Maintenance Act.

He stated that he was paying the college and school fees of his children and meeting their other expenses. He was spending Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 8,000 a year for the comfort of the plaintiffs in addition to household expenses. The plaintiffs preferred to remain out till late hours and used to be dressed in a manner not befitting respectable persons and the defendant's objection to these were ignored.

Mr. Sitaldas alleged that the reason for the present suit was that his wife (Mrs. Deviben) failed in her efforts to bring about an estrangement between him and his children by his pre-deceased two wives. He also alleged that Deviben neglected her home and children on the pretext that she was too much engrossed with social work. He denied that he ever told her that he would make a gift to her of treasury bonds worth Rs. 50,000, or that he would assign life policies worth Rs. 1,00,000 in her name.

The defendant denied the allegations of cruelty or neglect, and stated that while she was in jail, he had looked after the other plaintiffs and had sent his wife fruit and sweets worth about Rs. 100 a month. He submitted that the claim of the plaintiffs was extravagant and that he had suffered business losses during the last two years. He had met the expenses of the plaintiffs till November 1950. Thereafter they had refrained from taking moneys from him for their necessities to make out a case against him. He contended that the plaintiffs had no claim for separate maintenance.

Mr. M. V. Desai instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Madgavkar appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. M. L. Maneksha instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendant.

Industrial Research Problems Discussed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Problems connected with industrial research were discussed at a meeting of the Bombay State Industrial Research Committee, held at the Secretariat, Bombay, today. The Minister for Labour and Industries, Shri M. M. Nalk-Nimbalkar, presided. The committee also recommended grants to some research workers in certain fields of industrial research.

The Committee has decided to invite proposals for research grants and has appealed to the industry for co-operation by suggesting suitable schemes for research.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Magh Shud 5, 2007
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 4, 1370
Parsi: Shehrevr 12, 1320
Sunrise 7-30 a.m. Sunset 6-37 p.m.
Hightide 02-50, 15-26, Lowtide 09-12, 21-02.

Today's Engagements

THE 8-30 CLUB: Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab will address members at Governor's Pavilion, Cricket Club of India, 6-30 p.m.

ANDHRA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Inauguration by Dr. M. V. Murthy at Andhra Educational Society's premises near King's Circle station, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY CIRCLE: Bandra, Annual Fancy Dress Competition and Dance Ball at Taj Mahal Hotel from 6 to 10 p.m.

MODERN HEALTH HOME, MATUNGA: 10th annual social gathering opp. Podar College, Matunga 5-30 p.m. Mr. David Abraham will preside.

PANALA VISHALGAD LOK SEVA SANGH: Reception to Barrister P. T. Patil of Salshi Dt. Kolhapur at Mongal House, DeLisle Road. K. B. Patil will preside.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Discourses on "Advent of Shri Vishnu Dev" in Hindi at Shri Gaudiya Math, Gowalla Tank, 8 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, Public lecture on "Death, Heaven, Hell", 6-15 p.m.

PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Exhibition of documentary films of Government of Bombay in compound of Ramji Assar Vidyalaya, High School Ghatkopar, 7-30 p.m.

"D" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS: Spinning programme and bhajans of Hirabai Barodekar, 8 to 9 a.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Lecture in Tamil by "Kambadasan" on "Tamil Kavithai" at Sangam premises, 6 p.m.

BLIND WEEK COMMITTEE: Sports by the Blind from 3 p.m. onwards, Jambhori Maidan Labour Welfare Centre, Worli, Mr. S. K. Patil presides.

ACHAREKAR'S ACADEMY OF ART: Annual social at Academy Hall at 173, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay 14, 9 a.m.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: "Gitodaya in Chitrakoota" by Sri T. Srinivasa Raghavachary 6 p.m. Mr. H. V. Divetia presides.

SRI VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Oesoterics of Flower Offerings." Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

VEDANTHA DESIKA SAMPRADAY SABHA: Sri Venkatesh Bhagwan of Panaswadi has arrived at Matunga, on Saturday & will stay till Sunday evening—Adenwalla Road, Near Kings' Circle, Matunga, G.I.P.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEET SABHA: Music recital by Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavathar accompanied by Chowdiah (Violin) and Murti (Mridangam) today evening at the S.I.E.S. High School, Matunga.

CLOTH STOLEN FROM GODOWN

2 Persons Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday. Cloth worth about Rs. 12,000 was removed from a godown at Panaswadi yesterday.

Tribhuvandas Narsidas and Devji Raoji were arrested by the police in this connection. Pending inquiries, they were both ordered to be remanded into custody by Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today.

MARRIAGE POSTPONED

We regret very much to announce that the marriage ceremony of our daughter Vasant which was fixed on Sunday the 11th inst. has been now postponed on account of some unexpected unavoidable circumstances.

Sd/- Govindji Ruttonjee,
Sd/- Lilladhar Chattrbhuj (Malubha),
87, Bazargate Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.



Ustad Allauddin Khanshab of Mahiar, the veteran 'Sarod'-player and a renowned classicist will feature in a Studio Concert to be broadcast by All India Radio, Bombay today from 9-45 to 11 P.M. on Bombay B. He will also present an item on "Sur Singar" a rare instrument seen in the picture. The concert which will be in the presence of an invited audience will also present Shri Gajananrao Joshi, the wellknown violinist.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO PALM OFF TEA AS BRANDY

BOMBAY, Saturday: Cheats, like the Law which they defy, are no respectors of persons; not in Bombay at any rate.

Here is something that happened but yesterday. The car of Deputy Commissioner Deshpande of the dreaded A.C.B. was parked in the Lamington area. The officer was indoors; the chauffeur was minding the car.

A man walked up and asked the chauffeur if he would like to have a bottle of brandy. It was cheap at Rs. 30.

The surprised driver looked up and asked where was the brandy. The man who had accosted him signalled to a second person to approach. The second man came near, bottle in hand. The driver thought this was the real thing and jumped at him.

Straightaway the first man took to his heels. The second man was caught hold of, marched to the police station and the bottle of "brandy" was cautiously opened—a practised policeman sniffing at it. There was no "stuff" in it. Close examination revealed that it was innocuous decoction of tea.

Vasudev Parasuram, who is alleged to have been the man with the bottle of tea was arrested, produced before Mr. J. M. Barot at Girgaum today, and enlarged on bail.

He will be tried for attempted cheating. Meanwhile the police are on the look out for the first man, who offered to sell brandy.

Housebreaking Suspect Traced To Calcutta

BOMBAY, Saturday. A man who is alleged to have broken into a flat and decamped with cash, clothes and jewellery by threatening the two women occupants of the flat at the point of the knife was traced to Calcutta and brought down to Bombay yesterday.

Milton Donohore, the accused was produced before Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, today when the police stated that the flat of Mrs. Rolands at the Jacob Circle was alleged to have been broken into by Milton Donohore and an associate of his on April 19, 1950.

The accused was bailed out in a sum of Rs. 1,000 with a surety in like amount by the Magistrate.

Trainer Fergusson Released On Bail

Tom Fergusson, a race horse trainer, who was arrested on Friday evening for allegedly selling a horse called Wise Guy belonging to Mr. P. B. Avastha without the latter's knowledge or consent, was produced before Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Court today.

It is stated that Mr. Avastha who owns more than two dozen horses, all under the care of Fergusson, rarely went round and inspected his stables and depended entirely on his trainer. However, recently he visited the stables and to his surprise found "Wise Guy" missing. On his making inquiries he learnt that it had been sold to Mr. Gajjarwalla, a merchant, without his being informed about it.

Fergusson was bailed out.

SECONDARY "LOW" SOUTH-WEST OF U.P.

All-India Weather

The western disturbance lies this morning over and near northern districts of the Punjab (I). It is likely to pass away eastwards. A secondary 'low' lies southwest Uttar Pradesh and the adjoining areas. It is likely to move eastwards.

Thundershowers have been widespread in the hills of the Punjab (I) and of West Uttar Pradesh and have occurred locally in the plains of West Uttar Pradesh. A few showers have also been reported from the plains of the Punjab (I).

Night temperatures were 6° to 12° above normal in north Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 11TH:

Thundershowers will be fairly widespread in East Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and will occur locally in the hills of the Punjab (I) in Vindhya Pradesh and sub-Himalayan West Bengal. A few thundershowers are expected in Chotanagpur and Travancore.

Night temperatures will fall markedly in the Punjab (I), Rajasthan, Northwest Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Gujarat, North Saurashtra and Kutch.

The following is the weather chart, showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from 1st January 1951, and departure from normal recorded at 06-30 hrs., (IST) on 10th February 1951:—

	Temp	Rainfall	
	Mx Mn 24th SJ1 Dfn		
Ahmedabad	90 55 0 0 -0.1		
Ahmednagar	91 61 0 0.2 -0.1		
Allahabad	82 54 0 1.5 +0.3		
Bangalore	82 61 0 0 -0.3		
Belgaum	87 59 0 0 -0.1		
BOMBAY	87 66 0 0 -0.2		
Calcutta	84 64 0 0 -0.7		
Colombo	86 74 0 5.7 +1.3		
Delhi	79 53 0 0.8 -0.3		
Hyderabad (Dn)	87 62 0 0 -0.4		
Jubbulpore	87 57 0 1.4 -0.4		
Lahore	77 49 0 1.2 -0.2		
Lucknow	81 57 0 2.4 +1.3		
Mahabaleshwar	82 60 0 0 -0.2		
Nagpur	90 58 0 0 -0.6		
Poona	95 59 0 0 -0.1		
Surat	92 63 0 0 -0.3		

Journalist Catches Night Intruder

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A city journalist returning home in the small hours of the morning after finishing his duty last night had to grapple with a man lurking in the dark at the entrance to his flat on the second floor of Soanmal Mansion, New Marine Lines.

The journalist, Eddie Fernandes, had just reached the landing on the second floor of the building when a man suddenly pounced upon him and attempted to rob him of the keys to his flat. Fernandes grappled with him—and put up a fight, but the intruder escaped from his clutches and took to his heels.

Fernandes gave him a hot chase and managed to catch him after a hundred yards and handed him over to a police patrol.

Municipal Scouts To Join Bharat Scouts

The Municipal Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations will shortly be affiliated to the Bharat Scouts and Guides. A resolution urging the Corporation to give their approval to this affiliation was adopted by the Education Committee of the Corporation at its meeting today. Mr. V. B. Worlikar, Chairman of the Committee, presided.

Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Day is Ending.

BBC

METRE BAND—7-30 a.m., 16.31 and 41; 9-30—19 and 25; 11-30—13 and 19; 12-30 p.m.—13 and 19; 4-30; 13 and 16; 6-30—13 and 19; 9-30 13, 16 and 55.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-00 Half century, 16-00 Week-end sports, 16-15 S Macpherson at theatre organ, 18-45 Strike up music, 19-45 Concerto, 21-45 Melody mixture, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE—19-30 Shakespearian prog. 19-45 In Urdu for Pakistan, 20-05 Tonight's feature (Sir S R Ali), 20-30 In Hindi for India, 20-30 For Children.

TODAY'S RADIO

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI
English 08-00, 13-30, 18-00, 21-00;
Hindi 08-15, 13-40, 18-10, 21-15; Urdu 09-00; Punjabi 08-30, 20-15; Bengali 07-30, 12-50, 19-30; Tamil 07-15, 14-50, 19-15; Telugu 07-00, 13-50, 19-00; Kannada 07-45, 19-45; Malayalam 07-30, 19-30; Marathi 08-30, 12-50, 20-00; Gujarati 08-45, 13-00, 20-15.

BOMBAY

244m.—07-40 Prog. 07-45 Pinakin Trivedi, Sneharashma compositions, 08-15 S B Shastri, deskar, 11-45 Air artist, "Yama dware", G, 12-15 For women, G 13-10 H Singh, guitar, 13-40 Week's prog. 13-45 T Ralf tenor, 14-00 Promenade concert, 17-30 S B Shastri, puria 18-10 H. Singh, guitar, 18-30 P. Nagarkar, vocal, 19-00 Pinakin Trivedi, gets 19-10 Locals, 19-20 P. Swami, gottuvadyam, 19-30 S B Shastri, chhayanat, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 U A Khan, sarod, 20-45 Pinakin Trivedi, gets, 21-15 S. Moorthy, violin, 20-45 Surprise item 21-55 Musical interlude 22-00 "Faust".

VARIATIONS—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 H Singh, guitar, 08-45 Anusuya Chaudhuri, Kavi Yeshwant Compositions, 11-00 Film songs, 11-45 U. A. Khan, sarod, 12-15 P. Nagarkar, vocal 13-00 Air artist, Madgulkar compositions, 13-30 Taj Begum, H songs, 13-50 Bhalechandra, abhang 14-00 V Hussain, guad sarang 17-30 For children, M 18-00 Anusuya Chaudhuri, M songs, 18-20 For villages in M. at 18-50 in K. 20-15 Anusuya Chaudhuri, M songs 20-30 Urdu discussion on 'Mian hwi: jhagralu kaon?' 20-45 Letters replies H. 21-00 Taj Begum, H. songs, 21-30 Akhtaribai 21-45, U V. H. Khan, ustad and pupils, 22-15 U A Khan, sarod.

BARODA

250m.—08-15 Khayal vilambit and drut, 09-00, As in Ahmedabad, 18-20 As in Ahmedabad, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 vilambit and drut, khayal 19-30 Locals, 19-35 Prem prag 19-45 B Patel, G gets, 20-00 G gets, 20-30 Listeners' choice, 21-15 As in Ahmedabad, 21-30 kh. vilambit and drut.

AHMEDABAD

361.1m.—08-15 Hear this today, 09-00 For children, 18-20 S Zala, G gets, 18-30 Locals, 18-35 Avanavun, 19-00 Uma Saxena, 19-15 As in Baroda, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00, S Zala, G gets, 20-30 Indian music, (from Delhi), 21-15 Uma Saxena, 21-30 As in Baroda.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72m.—7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Star of Today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Greek Session, 9-00 Radio Jig Saw, 9-30 Request Programme, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programmes, 12-00 noon Music for Lunch, 12-30 pm. Itma, 5-00 Hindi Programme of Film Music, 6-30 Lipton Show—Hindi, 7-00 Among Orchestras, 7-15 4 Stars and Starlette, 7-30 Radio Jig Saw, 8-00 "Stairway", 8-30 In Lighter Vein, 9-00 Time for Music, 9-30

Tourists Lead With 311 Runs And 6 Wkts. In Hand

INDIAN XI TROUBLED BY WEATHER CONDITIONS

KANPUR, February 10. (PTI).

A sudden change in weather conditions here, resulting in intermittent light showers till the lunch interval today, the third day of the fifth and final "test" brought trouble to the Indian XI. They were all out shortly after the break for 240 runs, their last six batsmen collecting only 97 runs in 2 hours and 25 minutes.

The Indian's needed 24 runs more to avoid the follow on but the Commonwealth visitors who had then a lead of 173 runs did not enforce it. They did not think the lead sufficient for an attempt to inflict an innings defeat on the Indians and also did not like the idea of playing the fourth innings on the Green Park pitch which had caused a lot of headache.

So they batted again and had collected 138 runs for the loss of four wickets. They now lead by 311 runs which they will try to take past the 400 mark tomorrow by lunch. After that it will indeed be a feat on the part of the Indians if they can hold the tourists to a draw.

Play commenced today in light drizzle which later interrupted play twice in the pre-lunch session. Trouble for the Indian's commenced when Hazare was out at 160 when 17 runs had been added to the overnight total of 143. Thereafter, the sun shining brightly through the passing rain clouds, helped the pitch to dry up and the Indians were in difficulties against the vicious spinners Ramadhin and Dooland. In spite of a courageous stand lasting 48 minutes between Phadkar and Gopinath, during which time 37 runs were scored. They did most of the damage claiming Gopinath. Phadkar and Ramchand in ten overs, of which three were maidens at the cost of seventeen runs—the last two with successive deliveries.

When the visitors went in to bat a second time they had an easier task. The pitch had then dried up and Gimblett and Ikin gave them a grand opening scoring 79 runs in as many minutes.

In spite of the cheap dismissal of Emmett, the visitors were 135 for two till five minutes from "stumps" but lost the wickets of Ikin and Fishlock by close of play.

The Indian skipper, Merchant, was faced with the task of keeping the visitors from scoring fast and gave a long spell to the left arm Gaekwad. The Holkar bowler did an admirable job. His variation of spin and pace commanded respect and Gimblett, Ikin and Emmett attempted to take liberties with his length bowling and fell.

FIGUEREDO CUP HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Figueredo Cup Hockey Tournament run by the Parel Sports Club at St. Xavier's College Ground for Junior sides commences on February 22.

The last date for receipt of entries is February 20 and should be forwarded to Mr. Jos. Goncalves, Cardeiro House, Parel, Bombay.



HOCKEY

Cooperage
3 p.m. B.B. and C.I. "B" vs Xavier's "C" (Provincial).

4 p.m. Lusitanians "A" vs Tatas "A".
5 p.m. Times "A" vs Xavier's "A". (Senior League conclusion).

ATHLETICS

Grabourne Stadium
2-30 p.m. Dockyard Sports Meet.
St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel
2 p.m. B.E.S.T. Sports Meet.

BADMINTON

DADAR PARSII GYMKHANA
6-30 p.m. Men's doubles final
7-15 p.m. Mixed doubles final
Followed by Exhibition matches and prize distribution.

Purshottam Shield Cricket

BOMBAY Saturday.

Two matches were played this afternoon in the Purshottam Shield Cricket Tournament. Gowd Saraswati's met Naik's Merry Maharashtra trians at the Hindu Gymkhana Ground and the former taking first knock were all out for 150.

In the second game at the Azad Maidan Hindlekar's XI batting first against Maharashtra Young Cricketers lost 5 wickets for 160 for 5 wkts. 160.

Naik's Merry Maharashtra's have to be thankful to Gupte for his steady bowling performance which enabled his side to get the opponents out for 150 runs. Gupte took 5 wickets for 60 runs Mantri turned his hands at bowling and took 2 wickets for 20 runs. A. B. Telang was top scorer with 37 to his credit.

A fine batting performance by Temkar and P. Vaidya enabled Hindlekar's XI to score 160 runs with only half the side out. Temkar scored 77 while Vaidya is unbeaten with 51 runs.

The following were the scores:—
AT HINDU GYM KHANA
GROUND: Gowd Saraswat's vs Naik's Merry Maharashtra's.

GOWD SARASWAT UNION

(First Innings)
Dabhoikar c Mantri b Gupte 16, Rege b Gupte 18, Y. R. Mhatre b Tamane b Padbidri 20, M. M. Dalvi b Mantri 11, A. B. Telang lbw Mantri 37, K. V. Bhandarkar Kamat b Gupte 6, R. V. Rege run out 1, B. V. Kaddet b Padbidri 7, S. A. Nadkarni c Tamane b Gupte 22, M. D. Telang not out 11, S. D. Tabir lbw Gupte 1, Extras 0, TOTAL 150.

BOWLING:—Gupte 26-8-60-5, Padbidri 13-3-42-2, T. B. Vinod 6-3-10-0, Mantri 9-2-20-2, S. M. Dandekar 1-0-10-0, C. S. Koregaokar 2-0-8-0.

AT THE AZAD MAIDAN:—

Hindlekar's XI vs Maharashtra Young Cricketers.

HINDLEKAR'S XI (First Innings)

P. R. Basta c and b Dalvi 6, M. S. Sakshroo b Jhala 12, P. N. Temkar lbw Shrikhande 77, D. Hadker b Dalvi 1, P. Vaidya batting 51, M. R. Tarkar b Shrikhande 0, S. Bhickajee batting 12, Extras 1, Total (for 5 wkts. 160).

SCORE BOARD

COMMONWEALTH (1st Innings) 413

INDIA (1st Innings)

Merchant c Ridgway b Dooland .. 26
Rege b Ramadhin .. 15
Umrigar c Gimblett b Worrell .. 57
Hazare c Ridgway b Worrell .. 47
Mushtaq Ali c and b Ramadhin .. 0
Phadkar c Worrell b Dooland .. 41
Gopinath b Dooland .. 22
Mankad c Grieves b Ramadhin .. 12
Ramchand c Shackleton b Dooland 0
Gaekwad c Shackleton b Ramadhin 0
Rajindernath not out .. 13
Extras .. 5

Total .. 240

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-42, 2-42, 3-140, 4-140, 5-160, 6-197, 7-210, 8-210, 9-211.

Bowling Analysis

Ridgway 5/1/13/0; Shackleton 8/2/17/0; Ramadhin 47/17/90/4; Dooland 31/8/70/4; Worrell 29/12/45/2.

COMMONWEALTH XI (2nd Innings)

Gimblett c Rajindernath b Gaekwad .. 47
Ikin c Umrigar b Gaekwad .. 63
Emmett c Mankad b Gaekwad .. 12
Worrell batting .. 12
Fishlock c Gopinath b Hazare .. 0
Extras .. 4

Total (for four wickets) .. 138

Fall of wickets: 1/79, 2/98, 3/135, 4/148.

Bowling Analysis

Phadkar 5/1/10/0; Ramchand 4/1/11/0; Gaekwad 19/0/38/3; Hazare 7/3/0/38/1; Mankad 11/1/39/0

Hassett (173 Not Out) Retrieves Position After Bad Start

VICTORIA RECOVER TO SCORE 307 FOR 6 AGAINST M. C. C.

MELBOURNE, February 10 (PTI-Reuters).

AUSTRALIAN test captain Lindsay Hassett scored a century today against the M.C.C. here and helped to take Victoria's total to 307 for six wickets by the close of play on the first day. Victoria lost a wicket with only four runs scored but Hassett came in and after a shaky start pulled the game round with an undefeated innings of 173. He was at the crease just under five hours.

Hassett was the mainstay of the Victorian batting. The highest scorer apart from him was H. Turner who made 33. It was Hassett's first century of the season against the touring side.

Hassett was missed on the square leg boundary by Brian Close when he was 71. This was the most costly lapse on a day when the M.C.C. fielding in general was poor.

The Australian captain was concerned in several good stands, the best being 73 for the second wicket with Colin McDonald.

Playing quietly for a time Hassett made one or two risky snicks though the slips early in his innings but once having passed his century he indulged in some spirited batting. He and Ian Johnson added 66 in 35 minutes for the sixth wicket before Close held a good catch at long off to dismiss Johnson.

Eric Hollies was the most successful of the M.C.C. bowlers claiming three wickets for 78 runs in 17 overs. He varied his point of delivery and his flight well, but was inclined to send down short balls.

Tevor Bailey playing in his first match since he fractured his thumb in the Sydney Test, clean bowled Neil Harvey with a fast yorker, but this was his only success for 64 runs conceded during the day.

SCORE BOARD

VICTORIA (FIRST INNINGS):

C. McDonald b Hollies 27, K. Meuleman c Hutton b Statham 2, L. Hassett batting 173, N. Harvey b Bailey 25, S. Coxton b Hollies 1, H. Turner c Compton b Close 33, Ian Johnson c Close b Hollies 22, D. Ring batting 17, H. McDonald W. Johnston and J. Hill to bat, Extras 7, TOTAL (for 6 wickets) 307.

Fall of wickets: 1 for 4, 2 for 77, 3 for 118, 4 for 125, 5 for 181, 6 for 247.
Bowling Analysis: Bailey 14/2/64/1; Statham 12/1/41/1; Close 12/1/68/1; Hollies 17/1/78/3; Berry 9/0/43/0; Compton 10/6/0.

ALL-INDIA POLICE ATHLETIC MEET

CUTTACK, Feb. 10 (PTI):

The first All India Athletic meet for the Police is being organised to take place in Cuttack in the third week of March. The Home Ministry, in approving the proposal for such a meet, sent by Orissa's Inspector General of Police, Mr. C. M. Wright Neville, has informed him that they were writing to states Governments to send teams for the sports.

CALCUTTA RACE RESULTS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10. (PTI).
Following are results of today's Calcutta races:

THE CARLISLE PLATE (DIV. II) (DIST. 1 MILE): Red Rival 7.7 Mor-sillo 1, Egyptian Belle 7.9 McCloud 2, Blue Mis 8.1 Peacock 3, Darmul 9.4 Stead 4.

Not run: Ma Belle, Basin Street
Tote paid Rs. 13 for win
Forecast dividend 230 tickets Rs. 47/8 each.

THE BRAEMAR PLATE DIV. TWO (DIST. 7 FURLS.): Halcyon days 8.4 Thompson 1, Pindus 8.0 McCloud 2, Royal Boy 8.0 Mulley 3, No Trust 7.7 Tomlin 4.
Tote paid Rs. 41 for win, Rs. 10, 9, 15 places.

THE BRAEMAR PLATE DIV. I (DIST. 7 FURLS.): Prospect 7.10 Percival 1, Mary Wallace 9.4, J. Warren 2, Roderic 8.12 Mulley 3, Fine and Fair 8.12 Cracknell 4.
Not run: Run-Red Bird, Torch-light.
Tote paid Rs. 38 for win.
Forecast dividend: 217 tickets Rs. 61/8 each.

THE BELVEDERE PLATE (Dist. 1-1/4 miles): Open Arms 7.6 McCloud 1, Footrace 8.1, Thompson 2, Jacquemont 8.12 Stead 3, Magic 7.11 Cracknell 4.
Not run: Windy, Wold, Harjon.
Tote paid Rs. 29 for win Rs. 10 18 and 10 for places.

THE SPRING PLATE (DIST. 5 FURLS.): Biddoro 7.10 Cracknell 1, Willy Nilly 8.10 Davis 2, Kirwick 9.4, McGaffin 3, The Last Minstrel 8.5 Thompson 4.
Tote paid Rs. 10 for win.
Forecast dividend 752 tickets Rs. 20 each.

THE DINGURGH PLATE (DIST. 7 FURLS.): Bold Bob 9.4 Mulley 1, Khosima 8.12 W. Sibbritt 2, Knight Marshall 8.4 Peacock 3, Knick Knack 7.11 E. Warren 4.
Not run: Esmon, Upper Set.
Tote paid Rs. 10 for win.
Forecast dividend 553 tickets Rs. 20 each.

THE CARLISLE PLATE DIV. I (DIST. ONE MILE): Legend Light 9.4, Sibbritt 1, Heartbreaker 8.5 Mulley 2, Necklace 8.3 Tomlin 3, Horizon 8.4 Cracknell 4.
Not run: Nurulla, Portol.
Tote Paid Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 8 and 8 for places.
Treble Tote: 68 tickets Rs. 993/8.

THE CARLISLE PLATE DIV. I

(DIST. ONE MILE): Legend Light 9.4, Sibbritt 1, Heartbreaker 8.5 Mulley 2, Necklace 8.3 Tomlin 3, Horizon 8.4 Cracknell 4.
Not run: Nurulla, Portol.
Tote Paid Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 8 and 8 for places.
Treble Tote: 68 tickets Rs. 993/8.

PARSI GYM KHANA BEAT

B. B. & C. I.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Parsi Gymkhana scored a ten run win over B.B. and C.I. Railway in a week end fixture on their home ground.

Batting first the home side scored 146 for 9 wkts and declared the innings closed. Panday scored 55, while the bowling honours went to S. N. Mehta and J. N. Koli.

B.B. and C.I. in reply made 136 runs. J. B. Patel taking 6 wkts for 64 runs. The scores were:—

AT THE PARTSII GYM KHANA

GROUND: (Parsi Gymkhana vs B.B. and C.I. Railway).

PARSEE GYM KHANA (FIRST INNINGS)

Panday c and b Koli 55; Bengall lbw Rajkhotwalia 5; D. H. Wadia b Koli 17; B. S. Cooper run out 2; J. B. Patel c Kishen b Mehta 10; D. M. Gamodia b Mehta 3; S. C. Shroff c Peddar b Mehta 8; D. J. Khandawalla not out 4; J. B. Engineer c Koli b Mehta 0; J. R. Kapadia not out 13; Extras 9; Total (for 9 wkts decl.) 146.

BOWLING: Rajkhotwalia 9-1-32-1; S. N. Mehta 15-2-60-4; Koli 15-4-45-3; BB & CI RAILWAY (1ST INNINGS)

Mehta b Engineer 21; Hegde lbw Patel 24; Koli (Snr.) b Patel 49; Rajkhotwalia lbw Cooper 4; Peddar b Cooper 2; Mullen b Patel 15; Martin not out 12; Kishen b Patel 0; Koli (Jnr) b Patel 0; Dajiwalla run out 7; Jhindani st Panday b Patel 0; Extras 1; Total 136.

BOWLING: J. B. Patel 13.5-1-64-6; J. D. Engineer 5-0-26-1; B. S. Cooper 9-1-45-2

IRELAND WINS BY A PENALTY GOAL

DUBLIN, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuters):

Ireland beat England by one penalty goal (three points) to zero in the Rugby Union International played here this afternoon. Halftime no score.

CITY FULLY EXTENDED BY CATHOLIC GYM.

Goans Held To A Draw In Provincial Hockey

BOMBAY, Saturday. A victory this evening over an eightmen Catholic Gymkhana team, a basement First Division outfit, by four goals to one at the Cooperage in the second round of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship. Earlier, Goan Sports "A" and St. Xavier's College "B" were concerned in a draw, inspite of extra time being played. Four goals were shared.

Bombay City "A" should have scored a runaway victory over a rather weakened outfit, but having lost control of the tempers they treated the game rather differently. Ofcourse, it may be that the Gymkhana men put them off by playing a single back game, making them completely offside time and again.

HOWEVER, BEFORE GOING INTO THE DETAILS OF THE GAME, MENTION MUST BE MADE OF THE FACT THE UMPIRE FELIX FERNANDES WAS RATHER MILD IN WARNING ALBERT MIDDLE-COAT OF THE CITY FOR BACK-CHATTING AND UNGENTLE-MANLY BEHAVIOUR. HARDLY A SEASON PASSES BY WITHOUT THIS VERY SAME PLAYER DOING SOMETHING UNTOWARDLY.

City opened their account in the twentieth minute through Foster, but this was a doubtful goal. After Ireland had tested O. Frank the Catholic custodian the ball rolled to Foster who banged it in, but V. Dias standing on goal-line stopped with his stick, deflecting the ball out of play. But a goal was awarded as the Umpire judged Dias standing behind the line.

Catholic Gymkhana surprised City with the equalizer before crossing over when Neville D'Mello scored from a right outer's pass.

It was only in the last five minutes that the stubborn Catholic Gymkhana outfit crumbled. Gardner cut in well to score his sides second goal. Then, Ireland and Foster went on to score the third and final goal respectively.

Goan Sports, basement side of this season's Senior League, were forced to share four goals with St. Xavier's College "B" in the same tournament earlier in the evening.

Goan Sports were far superior in the second session, but the initial period the exchanges were even. D. Vaz scored for the Goans, but A. Nunes equalized then the Collegians were in the lead through J. Pereira. However, Pat Correa drew levels again and extra time was no avail.

Earlier in the evening Grant Medical College earned a walk over against Sydenham College in the Inter College Hockey Tournament. The latter team failed to put in an appearance.

Women's Hockey League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two first division matches were played this evening in the Women's Hockey League at the Oval. St. Agnes High School were concerned in a goalless draw with Panchgani Parsies, while Bombay Grey's "A" beat Lusitanian's "A" by three goals to nil.

C. Ragi gave Grey's the lead in the initial and Ray Greenwell added the second. The final goal was also netted by Miss Ragi. The score at half time was 1-0.

DELHI CLOTH MILLS HOCKEY TOURNEY

Umpire Refuses To Play Extra Time

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10 (PTI).

Northern India's Premier hockey event, the Delhi Cloth Mills Tournament commenced today. 27 teams have entered the tournament.

A dull and uninteresting game was witnessed on the first day when Railway Clearing Blues were held to a goalless draw by Young Brothers.

The spectators went home chuckling when the aged umpire refused point blank to continue his duties for extra time because, he said, he could not see properly.

Shirke Wins Singles Title

BOMBAY, Saturday.

G. P. Shirke claimed the singles title in the Dadar Open Badminton Tournament this evening when he disposed of Bal Bhagwat after a grueling encounter with the final score reading 4-15, 15-4, 15-11.

The Women's Doubles final went in favour of Mrs. N. Lewis and Miss Ruby Satarawalla, who beat Miss Pandit and Miss Talekar in three well fought out sets.

G. P. Shirke has a fair chance of gaining another title if he wins his Men's Doubles final. He is, of course, the favourite with his partner R. A. Dongre. In the semi-final this evening he beat A. R. Kavarana and Khambata 15-8, 15-12.

The same honour befalls Mrs. Lewis. She has entered the mixed doubles finals in partnership with C. B. Kallappa beating A. R. Kavarana and Miss Dastur in the semi-finals.

The results were as follows:—
MEN'S SINGLES (Final)
G. P. Shirke beat Bal Bhagwat 4-15, 15-4, 15-11.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Final)
Mrs. N. Lewis and Miss R. Satarawalla beat Miss Pandit and Miss Talekar 12-15, 15-12, 15-12.

MIXED DOUBLES (Semi-final)
C. B. Kallappa and Mr. N. Lewis beat A. R. Kavarana and Miss Dastur 15-11, 15-12.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-final)
G. P. Shirke and R. A. Dongre beat A. R. Kavarana and S. Khambata 15-8, 15-12.

POLICE BOXING TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Cliff Smith, providing a fast and hard hitting bout against Havidar Janardan of the Police, climaxed a good day's programme in the Police Boxing tournament to win on points this evening at the Police Head Office Grounds at Crawford Market.

The other bout that roused keen interest was that between "mighty" atom Sam Jadhav and Tham. Sam once more showed that he is fast and hard for his juniors.

The following were the results:—
P. C. Kadam (Police) 113 lbs beat Stk/Mech. Raju (Indian Navy) 107 lbs on a knock out in the first round.

R. Pinto (Times) 118 lbs beat P. C. Gaikwad (Police) 120 lbs on points.

P. Daruwalla (Z.P.C.H.L.) 123 lbs beat P. C. J. Bhoale (Police) 116 lbs on a T.K.O. in the 2nd round.

Sam Jadhav (Rangers) 51 lbs beat K. Tham (C.C.S.) 55 lbs on points.

P. C. Patel (Police) 112 lbs beat Y. Jadhav (Famous B.C.) 111 lbs on points.

A. Kamlarkar (Rangers) 100 lbs beat P. C. Pandoo (Police) 111 lbs on points.

E. Joseph (Maccabi) 121 lbs beat J. Umrigar (B.E.S.T.) 125 lbs on points.

P. C. Salunke (Police) 115 lbs beat P. C. Jadhav (Police) 117 lbs on a T.K.O. in the 2nd round.

R. Bhatena (Petits) 112 lbs beat P. C. D'Souza (Police) 110 lbs on points.

F. C. Kashiram (Police) 112 lbs beat S. Mathrey (N.N.H.) 108 lbs on points.

K. Randeria* (Z.P.C.H.L.) 131 lbs beat G. Barnes (Rangers) 130 lbs on points.

R. Parma (Siddarth) 112 lbs beat T. Cardoza (Famous B.C.) 113 lbs on points.

K. Irani (Petits) 123 lbs beat R. F. Irani (Mazagaon Docks) 120 lbs on points.

H. Irani (Petits) 105 lbs beat Gry Pierce (Rangers) 165 lbs on points.

SPECIAL CONTEST
Cliff Smith (Rangers) 143 lbs beat Hav. Janardan (Police) 137 lbs on points.

INDIA POSTAGE STAMPS

TO COMMEMORATE THE 1st. ASIAN GAMES 1951



Special commemorative stamps are being brought out by the P & T. Department during the forthcoming Asian Olympic Games which will take place in New Delhi from 4th to 11th March, 1951. These will be on sale at Head Post Offices throughout India. A special post office is being opened at the National Stadium, New Delhi from February 20, 1951, to cater to the needs of visitors to the Asian Olympic Games.

This is a photographic reproduction of the stamps which are being issued to commemorate the first Asian Games, 1951.

Selections

OUTSTANDING CHANCES FOR DIESEL AND NAVA RATNA

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Friday.

MAHARANI SEETA DEV'S Diesel, a noted stayer competes with an excellent winning chance in the 1 3/4 miles Byculla Club Cup, the attraction in tomorrow's card.

Trainer Talib's charge, Nava Ratna is in pink form at the moment and she may fetch the side attraction of the day, the Colaba Cup.

The following are my selections:—

THE ANAND PLATE, Division II.—
Distance 6 furlongs.

RANA SANGA Win
LUCKY GUARD Next best

THE ANAND PLATE, Division I.—
Distance 6 furlongs.

CHAKOR Win
BEL AGER Next best

THE JENNINGS PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

FIRDAUSI Win
DAGANIA Next best

THE MATUNGA PLATE.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

OASES Win
VIRVIKRAM Next best

If absent POLDO

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 3/4 miles.

DIESEL Win
FIRST ROYALTY Next best

THE MANAVADAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

SEA GULL Win
QUEEN ANNE Next best

THE CHIEF OF KAGAL MEMO-

RIAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

ROADBORNE Win
WHATAGIFT Next best

If absent ZAM ZAM

THE COLABA CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

NAVA RATNA Win
MODESTY II Next best

THE FEBRUARY SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

KENNERETH Win
MORTON DAISY Next best

CHOICE TREBLE:

FIRDAUSI
OASES
NAVA RATNA

FLUKES.

THE GIRL FRIEND
MAJESTIC WAY

CALCUTTA HOCKEY LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10, (PTI): In the Senior Division of the Calcutta Hockey League, Dalhousie beat Port Commissioners by four goals to nil and Calcutta F. C. beat Parsees by two goals to one.

ROADBORNE MOVES WELL

(By Our Track Reporter)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the sports noted this morning at Mahaluxmi:—

Outer Tan

FIRST ROYALTY (Rickaby) and CEYLON (Ghauskhan) moved freely over three furlongs and clocked 38 sec.

BHOPAL STAR (Mull) covered three furlongs in 38-1/2 secs.

PAY MASTER (Kadam) was not extended when travelling over three furlongs. He returned 40 secs.

DOORANI (Kheem) went better than FLYING CLIPPER (R. Mull) when tried over three furlongs. Timing 38 secs.

RANA SANGA (Amir) spared three lengths from CERTAINTY (Shivanna) when concerned in an excellent spurt over three furlongs. He returned 37 secs.

MAJESTIC WAY (Antoo) and OASES (Durr) were out for airing over three furlongs. Timing 41 secs. A 2nd pair.

ROADBORNE (Khade) disposed of comfortably NARSES (Purshottam) when covering three furlongs in 36 secs. The first-named is a likely winner.

Watch Narses.

BEL AGER (Pierce) showed out from NIRA (Devaney) and HAPPY LAD (RB) when out on a burst over three furlongs. Timing 36 secs.

PRINCE OF MAHAD (Ghauskhan) cut three furlongs in 36-1/2 secs.

BAAZ BAHADUR (Rajoo) went a three furlongs trial in 37 secs.

KENNERETH (Gilmore) accounted for DAGANIA (Chavan) and TRUMPETDOR (RB) when negotiating three furlongs from 8 to 5 in 37 secs. The first-named should win hands down.

Dagania and Trumpetdor also compete with excellent chances.

CHHOTTA SAHEB (Sumer) covered three furlongs in 36-4/5 secs.

S. M. AMBALA-
VANAN?

Expecting
your
letter.

S. A. PALANI-
APPAN

Petal Road,
TIRUNELVELI



NEHRU'S CALL TO STUDENTS

Wants To See Them Build Their Own Hostel

ROORKEE, Feb. 10. The Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, urged the students and the people here today to develop what he called the "temper of science in all our departments of life."

Mr. Nehru was speaking on the occasion of the foundation-laying ceremony of the Central Building Research Institute.

Referring to the housing problem, which he described as "our most important and urgent problem," Mr. Nehru said that the Building Research Institute would have done a national service of enormous importance, if it devised means of building durable and cheap houses in the country for the low income group of people.

He reiterated his view that the people should not depend on the Government alone for all their needs to be fulfilled.

AMERICAN EXAMPLE
Mr. Nehru said that often students come to him with grievances that they lacked a proper hostel or a club or a reading room. They wanted more from Provincial Governments and expected somebody to come and do that work for them. Of course, it was the function of Government to do so. But the resources of the Government were limited, but the resources of men should not be limited. The resources of young men are not limited that they would just wait and ask others to do things for them. I think it should be the part of the course of students in the University to build hostels, to build houses or whatever they want. They should build them with their own hands.

During his visit to America, Mr. Nehru said, he saw in a college a hostel built by the students' sympathy. They did so as the college was short of funds. "Why don't you do the same in your spare time?" Mr. Nehru asked the Roorkee students, adding, "the college authorities will, of course, supply you with the necessary material."

"Next time I come to Roorkee," said the Prime Minister, "I hope to see some building set up in the University by the students themselves. I assure you, once you begin to support yourself in these ways, you will grow in your own estimation."

(SEE PAGE 18)

NEHRU'S FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10 (PTI): Prime Minister Nehru will make a statement on foreign affairs before Parliament on February 12.

According to parliamentary practice, such statements are not followed by a debate.

GOD THAT FAILED STARTS TODAY

The "Bombay Chronicle" has started publishing from today, a well-known book. "The God that Failed," in instalments. On page 4 of this issue is Andre Gide's contribution to the book. Continuations of the contribution will appear in the "Sunday Chronicle" dated February 18 and February 25.

The daily edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" tomorrow will start with Arthur Koestler's contribution to the book. It will be continued in subsequent issues of the "Chronicle" daily.

The book which has attracted world-wide attention, is a collection of six autobiographical essays by men of international fame. Arthur Koestler, Ignazio Silone, Richard Wright, Andre Gide, Louis Fischer and Stephen Spender.

Each author analyses, in his own inimitable style, his conversion to Communism and final reconversion because of disillusionment.

Critics like Bertrand Russell and Malcolm Muggeridge have hailed the book as a masterpiece. No reader should therefore miss this intellectual treat.



Shri Hare Krishna Mahatab, inaugurated the annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber held on Saturday evening. Photo shows Shri Mahatab addressing.

NEPAL'S INTERIM CABINET

State Congress Submits Names To King

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10 (PTI).

THE names of Nepal Congress nominees in the Interim Government were submitted to King Tribhuvan tonight by Mr. M. P. Koirala, the President of the Nepal Congress. The list was finalised tonight.

King Tribhuvan is expected to summon both Nepal Congress and Government representatives here tomorrow for a joint conference when the list of names will be formally approved as also the distribution of portfolios.

It is understood that the Congress nominees will hold besides Home and Finance, the portfolios of Industry and Commerce, Transport and Communications and Forests. The official bloc in the Cabinet will have Foreign Affairs, Defence, Public Health and Education.

King Tribhuvan, who has planned to leave for Kathmandu on February 15, will issue a proclamation on the following day or the next. The proclamation will announce the reforms and constitute the Interim Government of ten members. The ministers of the Interim Government will be sworn in immediately thereafter, thus bringing to an end the present age-long set-up.

Nepal Congress leaders and the Nepal Government representatives had another meeting with Indian Government officials this morning.

Gen. B. P. Nepal's Foreign Minister, and Mr. N. M. Dixit, Foreign Secretary, have planned to leave for Kathmandu on Monday. Mr. M. P. Koirala and other Congress leaders are also leaving tomorrow, or on Monday, for Patna from where they will fly to Kathmandu on the morning of February 15. Some members of King Tribhuvan's party are leaving on February 12 for Kathmandu.

The "Rana Bloc" in the Interim Government, to be nominated by the Nepal Prime Minister, will include, besides Gen. Mohan Shumsher, Gen. Kaiser, Gen. Bahar, Maj. Nrip Jung Rana and Col. Basinath.

COMMUNIST PREFERS JAIL

To Unemployment Outside!

THANA, Feb. 10 (H.S.). Great stir was created in the court of the Resident Magistrate here, when a Communist applied for cancellation of his bail and preferred a prisoner's life to 'unemployed and starving' freedom outside. Twenty-nine Communist detainees have been accused of creating disorder in Thana District Prison on May Day, last year. Com. Mohammed Usman, one of the accused who was released on bail of Rs. 500, at the commencement of the hearing of the case yesterday, appealed to the Court to cancel his bail stating that starvation due to unemployment was his lot outside the jail. The application was favourably decided and the applicant was again sent to prison.

Mahatab's Sermon On Self-Sufficiency

NO DECONTROL WITHOUT INDO-PAK UNDERSTANDING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PRIME Minister Nehru's foreign policy of neutrality found its champion here today in Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab, Minister for Commerce, Industry and Supply, Government of India.

Mr. Mahatab who was inaugurating the annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber said that in the present world context, it was the best and the only policy that was possible and that he had no doubt in his mind that "history would record Mr. Nehru's leadership in this regard as absolutely correct." He added that any other policy would be disastrous for the country.

The Minister affirmed that the basis of such a policy of neutrality was that the country should be completely self-reliant in matters of vital necessities of life like food and clothing. It was therefore imperative that they should create and develop a new psychology by which they could manage their own affairs independently of other countries.

Citing the example of Korea in this connection he pointed out that that country had been destroyed because two other countries had been trying to save it. He added amidst laughter, "If other people fight among themselves to save us, it would be really disastrous for us."

U.S. AND RUSSIAN EXAMPLES
Mr. Mahatab referred to the U.S.A. and Russia, who, like India, he said, had passed through various trials and tribulations during the initial years of their freedom. For instance, there was the greatest famine in Russia during the third year of revolution which she had ever experienced before. As for the U.S.A., some people had actually invited the British back to that land after they had been driven out following their defeat in the American War of Independence. In the case of India, her freedom was only three years old. He felt inclined to believe that in few years more India would be out of the woods.

At the outset, the Minister outlined the three basic causes which were at the root of the present economic malaise in India. They were the after-effects of the war, the difficulties that followed in the wake of partition and the fear of a third world war for which preparations were afoot in several countries of the world.

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE
The Minister said that about 44 per cent of the total income of the Central and State governments was spent on the defence services, while 21 per cent was being utilised for social welfare. It would be impossible to effect any reduction in Governmental expenditure, unless such conditions changed and a lesser amount of public money was spent on defence.

As regards social services, any government which spent less on them would probably cease to exist. Mr. Mahatab added amidst laughter that "on the contrary, the tendency on the part of the governments would be in the direction of increased expenditure on social services in order to be popular."

NO DECONTROL
Mr. Mahatab further referred to decontrol and said that those who demanded it did not take into consideration the fact that decontrol could not be effected, unless the economy of India and Pakistan became an integrated one. He added "I hope that both India and Pakistan would realise that, although their properties have been divided, their house has not been divided. I also hope that both would realise that it is a decree of Providence that they should live together in the same house and act as if they have a common economy as they had during the last 200 years."

Reception To Commerce Minister

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A reception in honour of Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab, Minister for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, was given by Mr. R. G. Saraya, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at the Radio Club Saturday evening. A large and distinguished gathering including Bombay's Home Minister Mr. Morarji Desai, ex-Commerce Minister, Government of India, was present.

(Continued on Page 16)

Dalai Lama For Kargyupa

TO GUIDE TIBETAN ENVOYS TO PEKING

KALIMPO, Feb. 10 (PTI).

Dalai Lama is leaving Yatsung today for Kargyupa monastery for issuing other short messages before issuing final directives to the new Tibetan delegation, which was likely to leave Kalimpong to negotiate peace terms with Peking, according to reliable sources said today.

Dalai Lama completed the Tibetan new year ceremony—the Los-sar—at Yatsung, these sources said. Kargyupa monastery is perched on a rocky site, in Chumbi valley, three miles south of Yatsung and five miles from Chumbi. It is now known as the return here of Dasa Karmapa, a Tibetan dignitary of monasteries of Sera Drepung and Ganden Das. He arrived at Yatsung with the intention of taking the Dalai Lama back to Lhasa as with the intention of accompanying him. Tibetan tradition enjoins on the three dignitaries—three pillars—to accompany the Dalai Lama wherever he goes. They could do so earlier, the sources said, because of the hurried and not widely known departure of Dalai Lama from Yatsung.

PILLAI'S TALKS IN KARACHI

KARACHI, February 10.

Mr. N. R. Pillai, Cabinet Secretary of India, had a meeting today with Pakistan Prime Minister Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan. Mr. Pillai arrived here yesterday from New Delhi to discuss "economic matters" with the Pakistan Government. He is expected to have a meeting with Pakistan's Foreign Secretary Mr. M. Ikramullah.

Mr. Pillai was conferring with Mr. Fuzur Rahman, Commerce Minister, and Mr. A. K. Fazlur Rahman, Pakistan's Commerce Secretary.

Mr. Pillai told PTI that his meeting with Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan was and his meetings with other Pakistan representatives would be "exploratory."

He said the visit was to hold a full scale Indo-Pakistan Conference on trade and economic matters and with that end in view explorations were now being made.

Mr. Pillai returned from a report in a Karachi English daily which today quoted him as saying: "I have brought some proposals. I also reported that Mr. Pillai had come here to have talks with Pakistan authorities regarding 'trade, evacuate property and other important matters.'" He told PTI he never gave any such interview.

Sheikh Abdullah In Delhi
NEW DELHI, Feb. 10 (UPI). Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State, arrived here today from Jammu. He is expected to visit Jawaharlal Nehru on his way to the State, where he was received by the officials of the Patiala and East Punjab State Union Government.

LAKH CURRENCY NOTES SEIZED

Customs Haul From Ship From Persian Gulf

BOMBAY, Saturday. Indian currency notes of Rupees one hundred denomination worth Rs. one lakh were seized by the Bombay Customs authorities on board the S.S. 'Dwarka' which arrived from a Persian Gulf Port in Bombay via Karachi today.

It was an unusual seizure because the Customs authorities do not as a rule prevent entry of Indian currency into India from ports. In this case the authorities alleged that the currency notes were smuggled out of Bombay on the ship's outward voyage.

The seized currency notes were found hidden in six steel trunks, which were packed in a big wooden case. It will be recalled here that the Customs officials in Bombay on January 18 last detained 3 passengers for attempting to smuggle Rs. one and a half lakhs currency notes out of Bombay.

Mr. M. A. Rangaswamy, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, assisted by Messrs. P. Cowton B. Leather, J. Goss and other Customs officials are making investigations in the case.

First Casualty Of Census

ONE KILLED IN LANGUAGE CLASH

AMBALA, Feb. 10 (PTI).

One person was killed and three others injured in a clash between two sections of the people over the question of entering the language column in the census questionnaire in Jagadhari, Tehsil headquarters, 40 miles east of Ambala today.

The Deputy Commissioner, Ambala Mr. N. Sehgal with a police reserve guard rushed to Jagadhari to control the situation.

Five persons have been arrested in this connection. The trouble, it is stated, arose when three members of a particular community went round the town exhorting people to enter a certain language in the language columns of the census questionnaire.

The other community also did likewise after some time and wanted their colleagues to record a particular language in the census. Feelings between the two groups ran high and culminated in a clash in which four persons were injured one fatally.

17 Vietminh Men Killed

SAIGON, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuters).

French Union forces killed seventeen Viet Minh men and captured ten in a sweep of the Black River Valley west of Hanoi.

British Ambassador Back In Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuters).

The British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Sir David Kelly, arrived here today after two months' leave in Britain.

SKIN-GRAFT TO CORNEA MAKES EYE SEE AGAIN

LONDON, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuters).

A SOVIET scientist has replaced the cornea in an animal eye by transplanting skin which turned into a cornea and enabled the eye to see again, according to a Tass Soviet news agency message received in London today.

The scientist Prof. Vassil Popov has reported to the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the important results of his fifteen-year work on the problem of restoring the cornea by transplanting particles of embryonic skin.

Prof. Popov said the skin transplantation in an animal eye turned into a cornea within four to six weeks. He and his assistants will now begin experiments with large animals such as rabbits, dogs and monkeys, the message said.

Transplantation of cornea is becoming increasingly common in operations in Europe, the United States and Russia, but this has always meant getting a new cornea from a corpse or a willing helper.

PRESIDENT ENUMERATED



The census enumeration of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, took place at Government House, New Delhi, on Friday. Photo shows Shri Rameshwar Dayal, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi enumerating the President.

S. KOREANS BACK IN THEIR CAPITAL

American Columns Occupy Industrial Suburb

TOKYO, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuters).

SOUTH Korean spearheads today reached the heart of the shattered city of Seoul.

British and American tank and infantry columns occupied the South Korean capital's industrial suburbs of Yongdongpo.

Advance units of a United Nations' task force also entered Inchon, the deserted port of Seoul, where Gen. MacArthur made his big landing last September.

Kimpo airfield, five miles west of Seoul, was taken by the American 25th Infantry Division.

The Chinese seem to have given up the vital Seoul-Inchon area in the same way in which they had captured it without a fight. Chinese resistance collapsed suddenly and they fled northward after Lt. General Matthew Ridgway's Eighth Army reached the last Chinese defences south of the Han river which runs through Seoul—three days ago.

CROSSING OF HAN RIVER

No Prediction Yet, Says U. S. General

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (PTI-Reuters).

General J. Lawton Collins, United States Army Chief of Staff said today "I can't predict" whether American forces in Korea would cross the Han River they have now reached.

The Americans swept to the banks of the Han near Seoul today. To cross the river, General Collins said, would be "an entirely different proposition" from the present "limited offensive."

"It would require a carefully organised attack," he went on. "I can't predict that we will continue the attack across the Han."

General Collins was speaking at a news conference before a luncheon talk to the Executives Club of Chicago. He told reporters he could not forecast the outcome of the Korean war, but "I can assure you we are accomplishing a lot towards destroying the best troops the Chinese can put in the field," he said.

NORTH KOREAN CLAIMS

LONDON, February 9 (PTI-Reuters).

A North Korean High Command communique quoted by Moscow Radio today (Friday) claimed that from the start of the Korean war on June 25 to December 25, their troops killed or wounded 169,700 United Nations officers and men and captured 38,500.

The communique also claimed that in the same period, North Korean troops destroyed 97 tanks, 273 motor vehicles, and "much other fighting material" and captured 173 tanks, 112 armoured cars, guns and all types and calibres, including mortars, and 4,833 lorries.

The total of planes claimed as shot down, damaged, destroyed or captured was 618, including 60 B-29 bombers shot down.

U.S. Food Grains For India

J. J. SINGH CLARIFIES ISSUE OF BARTER

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuters). Mr. J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America, explained in a letter to the New York World Telegram and Sun today India's bid for grain from the United States.

"India has asked the United States to assist her in buying two million tons of grains at lower than market prices and on a long-term credit basis," he wrote.

"But India's shortage of food is six million tons. Thus, India will have to buy additional four million tons. Out of these four million tons, India has planned to buy one million seven hundred thousand tons (1,700,000 tons) in the United States and three hundred thousand tons (300,000 tons) in Canada."

"For these two million tons of grains, India will pay in dollars. In other words, India will spend in the United States during the first half of this year, about 150,000,000 dollars for the grains she will buy here. Where does she get the dollars to pay this? By selling mica, manganese, etc. to the United States," he said.

The newspaper had said in an editorial that India was an important source of manganese and chrome ores and that these materials might well be exchanged for the two million tons of foodgrains "that India had asked for from the United States."

"If your suggestion of a barter were to be carried out," commented Mr. Singh, "then India would be unable to pay for the grains she is buying in the United States which, in turn, would mean that India would have to ask for four million tons."

200 SHIPS IDLE Britain's Dockers' Strike Spreads

LONDON, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuters).

Nationwide unofficial strike threatened to cripple Britain's ports today when 20,000 dockers failed to report for work.

More than 200 ships were idle in London, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Manchester docks, most of them with vital cargoes waiting to be unloaded, including food supplies. The strike in London. They came out strongly in support of the stoppage after seven strike leaders were taken to court yesterday and charged with incitement.

FRENCH MINERS' STRIKE BRUAY EN ARTOIS (Northern France) Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuters).

About 45,000 miners, about half the total in French coalfields of the north and Pas de Calais Departments, responded to a 24-hour strike call from the Communist-led General Confederation of Labour today.

They stopped work at the hour fixed for the funeral of twelve men killed in an explosion of fire damp in pit 5 at Bruay en Artois.

RIGHT TO MOBILISE PUBLIC OPINION

Press Protest Against Speaker's Ruling

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

The Executive Committee of the Southern Indian Journalists' Association, in a resolution released today, expressed the opinion that "comment on matters of public importance, including those which are the subject of debates concluded or in progress in the legislature, is not only a legitimate right, but a duty cast on the press, in pursuance of its responsibility for informing and mobilising public opinion."

The resolution was sequel to the recent ruling given by the Speaker of the Madras Assembly to the effect that comment with the aim of influencing voting in the legislature would constitute "a breach of privilege."

Britain's Airlift For Korea

LONDON, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuters).

A full-scale airlift is flying supplies from Britain to Korea, the British Air Ministry stated today. The demand for urgent medical and military equipment is so great that a fleet of charter aircraft has been called in to help Royal Air Force Transport Command.

FYZEE PRAISES EGYPT

Neutrality Stand On
Kashmir Issue

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuters): The first Indian Ambassador to Egypt, Mr. Asgar Ali Fyzee, will broadcast of goodwill message in Arabic on King Farouk's 31st birthday tomorrow. The message says: "Under the guidance of King Farouk, Egypt, is helping in the preservation of world peace."

"His Foreign Minister, Mohammed Salah El Din Bey, is helping the policy of the Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in attempting to make peace in Korea."

The Ambassador added that it was gratifying to him that Egypt took "the wise step of declaring her utter neutrality in the vexed problem of Kashmir."

"Any other course of action would have led to international complications far beyond the confines of the two countries involved in this unfortunate dispute."

The Ambassador concluded by reminding his listeners of Mahatma Gandhi's principles of love, truth and non-violence. "These were greatly needed in a world torn with fear jealousy and hatred", he said.

NO PASSPORTS TO PRO-RED REPORTERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuters): The State Department today denied passports to two newspaper reporters. Officials said it was the first such action against reporters under new anti-Communist legislation.

The Department advised the New York "Daily Worker" and the "Daily People's World" of San Francisco that it had decided to turn down foreign travel applications in accordance with the "spirit" of the new internal security law.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON REFUGEES

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10 (PTI): Police fired one round to disperse a crowd of refugees who attacked a police barrack in Dhubulia refugee camp, about 50 miles from here, yesterday, according to information received here. No one was injured.

The incident arose out of a quarrel between a police constable and a refugee. In the clash that followed, five persons, including an armed constable, were injured. The Superintendent of Police, Nadia, visited the camp later and the situation is now quiet. Some arrests were made.

MALABAR TENANCY BILL PASSED

M. L. A. Resigns From
Congress Party

MADRAS, Feb. 10 (PTI): The Madras Assembly today passed the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, after a four-day debate.

The Bill seeks to regulate the tenancy in the Malabar District, provides fixity of tenure and fifty percent of the net produce to the cultivating tenant.

Mr. K. T. Khunhi Kammaran Nambiar, representing land-owners' constituency of Malabar in the Madras Assembly, today tendered his resignation of the membership of the Congress Legislature Party as a protest against the "serious injustice" done to the "Jemmis" (landholders) by the Party and Government under the Malabar Tenancy Bill, passed by the Assembly.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER



Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kalliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIARTHAPO-NIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

U. S. JOURNALS PLEAD FOR AID TO INDIA

"Let Us Share Our Plenty With The Hungry"

AMERICAN Editors and journalists are almost unanimously agreed that India needs the grain and traditional American humanitarianism should rise to the occasion. Hunger and politics it is emphasized, do not mix.

"We may think that Prime Minister Nehru may be mistaken in his appraisal of Peiping, but there can be no mistake about the reality of hunger," the "New York Times" said. "Implicit in the very core of our ethics is the imperative demand that we do what we can for those less fortunate than ourselves."

The "Chicago Sun Times" says, "America can and must live up to its reputation for humanitarianism by sharing our plenty with the hungry of India with no political strings attached. In the long run, what's morally right is politically right."

"Cincinnati Times" says, "our political differences with New Delhi should not cause us to withhold life-saving food from India's masses."

"Washington Post" writes, "It would be a grave mistake for Congress in any way to connect the question of aid with Prime Minister Nehru's attitude toward Korea."

The "New York Herald Tribune" says: "If the human case is clear, the timing and methods of the transaction may be subject to negotiation, but not to fatal delays or obstacles."

The "Washington Star" writes, "any suggestion that we might use the threat of starving the people of India as a means of coercing Nehru is thoroughly repugnant."

Walter Lippmann, in his syndicated column, writes: "If ever there was a chance to justify our friends and to confound our enemies, it is here and now."

RELEASE OF KWAME NKRUMAH

Gold Coast Governor
Discusses Issue

ACCRA, (Gold Coast) Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuters): The Governor of Gold Coast Sir Charles Noble Arden Clarke, was today seeing four members of the Convention Peoples Party to discuss the release from goal of Kwame Nkrumah, leader of the party.

The Gold Coast's first election drew to a close last night with the Convention Party in a position to dominate the new Parliament and press its demands for "self Government now."

The Governor agreed in a letter sent to the Party to discuss the release of Mr. Nkrumah, a graduate of the London School of Economics, and other party members.

Mr. Nkrumah is serving a two-year prison sentence and would not be due to leave goal, in the ordinary course of events, until November. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment last February for "inciting others to take part in an illegal strike" and to a year's imprisonment, to run concurrently with the strike sentence, for a "seditious" article in the Accra "Evening News", of which he was Editor.

10 Lakhs Damage In Jute Mill Fire

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10 (PTI): Damage estimated at Rs. ten lakhs has, it is learnt, been caused to a jute mill in the southern suburbs of Calcutta, as a result of a fire which broke out in one of its godowns on Thursday last.

Fire brigades were at work on the spot till this morning. No loss of life has been reported.

200 Houses Guttled

RAXAUL, Feb. 10 (PTI): About 200 houses, mostly thatched huts, were gutted when a fire broke out in Serna village, 16 miles west of Birganj in Nepal territory on Monday last, according to a report received here today.

There was no loss of life this report added.

VETERAN MRIDANG PLAYER

Sangeet Vidwan Pudukkote Anantharama Bhagavathar will accompany Smt. Gangabai Subramanian on Mridangam during radio concert today at 9-15 p.m.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (UPI).

MILK TRADE PROTESTS

BOMBAY, Feb. 10 (UPI).

The managing committee of the Bombay Milk Trade Federation, a representative body of the milk dealers of Greater Bombay, at its meeting held here yesterday, strongly criticised the Bombay Government's contemplated plan for licensing the milk trade in Greater Bombay and pleaded to the Government, either to drop it or to suitably amend it in consultation with the representatives of the milk trade affected.

The resolution adopted in the meeting demanded inter alia that the licensing powers must not be entrusted to the Milk Commissioner, as proposed.

Bombay Assembly Budget Session

BOMBAY, Sunday: The Budget session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly will commence at the Council Hall, Bombay, on Monday when the Governor, Raja Maharaj Singh, will address a joint session of both the Houses, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

Anti-Portuguese Demonstration

BOMBAY, Feb. 10 (UPI).

The United Front of Goans staged an anti-Portuguese in Bombay demonstration last evening against the Portuguese Government's attitude towards the Goan issue.

The demonstrators who numbered about 200 shouted slogans "down with Salazar Government" and "deport Portuguese quinzlings from India".

It is stated that such demonstrations will be staged from time to time.

Naval Exercises In Mediterranean

ROME, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuters): Units of the British and United States navies will begin joint exercises in the Mediterranean on Monday.

Admiral Robert Carney, Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval force in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, arrived here from London yesterday and was due to go to Naples today to fly his flag aboard the cruiser, "Columbus".

The manoeuvres will be carried out by the United States Sixth Fleet Commanded by Admiral John J. Balentine, the British Home fleet under the command of Admiral Philip I. Vian, and the British Mediterranean Fleet commanded by Admiral Sir John Edleston.

Aga Khan On Pak National Language

KARACHI, Feb. 10 (UPI): The Aga Khan yesterday pleaded that Arabic and not Urdu should be made the national language of Pakistan.

The Aga Khan who was to address the opening session of the world Muslim Conference here last night suddenly took ill and his message was read out to the Conference. He told that Arabic, if made Pakistan's state language, would link up the 100 million of Pakistanis with 40 million Arabs of the Arab world, 60 million Muslims of North Africa and 80 million Muslims of Indonesia.

Chinese Drive Away With Rubber Lorry

SINGAPORE, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuters): Four Chinese held up on and drove away a lorry carrying rubber worth 7,000 sterling in Singapore today.

CAPE TOWN: Senator Dr. Karl Bremer has been appointed South African Minister of Health and Social Welfare in place of the late Dr. A. J. Stals.

End Rule Of Black Masters

DEMANDS OF PART
"C" STATES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10, (PTI): Mr. Anantashayam Ayyangar, Deputy Speaker of Parliament, said here today that Government should end the rule of "black masters in place of white masters" in the Part "C" States before the general elections.

The Convention adopted a resolution urging Government to bring forward legislation before the present session of Parliament to enable holding of elections in the Part "C" States simultaneously with the forthcoming general elections in other States. It said that the recommendations made by the Pattabhi Committee of the Constituent Assembly should form the basis of the legislation. The legislation should provide for administration by a Council of Ministers responsible to a legislature elected on the basis of adult franchise.

After passing the resolution, the Convention adjourned till tomorrow.

EXPANSION OF INDIAN AIR FORCE

Ivelaw—Chapman Wants
Sanction

MADRAS, Feb. 10 (PTI): Air Marshal R. Ivelaw-Chapman, Chief of the Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Air Force, told a ceremonial parade at the IAF ground training school here this morning, that the "weakest link" of the Indian Air Force was the shortage of trained technical personnel.

No air force in the world could exist without the backing of a sound training organisation, the Air Chief said, and the ground training school could be considered the nursery of the Air Force. Their work therefore was very important in "bridging the gap between what we have and what we want", he added.

Air Marshal Ivelaw-Chapman said that he might embark on a moderate expansion of the Air Force if there was necessary sanction from the Government.

Hyderabad Women's Complaint

SECUNDERABAD Feb. 10 (UPI): Hyderabad women, specially Muslim, complain that their husbands object to their using contraceptives to prevent child-birth in the interest of family planning. This was disclosed here today at a press conference called by Mrs. K. Velloodi, wife of the Chief Minister, to review the work of the Indian Conference of Social work, Hyderabad branch, of which she is the president.

PUBLIC HEARING ON TROOPS FOR EUROPE

WHINGTON, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuters): American Government leaders in the Senate have announced a surprise decision to hold hearings on the Government's policy on sending troops to Europe in public.

The announcement of public hearings was made by Senator Tom Connally (Democrat, Texas), Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who previously had indicated the door should be closed.

The Committees have before them a resolution by Senator Kenneth Wherry, of Nebraska, Republican floor leader, to forbid President Truman to deploy any ground troops abroad until Congress approves the policy involved.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON MARKET

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 10: Alexandria Cotton Market, as usual on Saturdays, remained closed today.

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Feb. 10: Trading on the New York cotton market continues suspended.

NAAGPUR, Feb. 10 (UPI): Seven persons received injuries, four of them serious nature when a fire broke out near a petrol pump in the city tonight. Four persons seriously injured were removed to the hospital by the police immediately and are reported to be safe.

CEYLON'S TEAM FOR FIRST TEST

COLOMBO, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuter):—The Ceylon team to meet the Commonwealth in the first three-day "Test" starting here on February 16 was announced today as follows:—

S. Coomaraswamy (Captain), R. B. Wijesinghe, Ben Navaratne, F. J. De Saram, C. H. Gunasekera, S. Jayasinghe, R. L. De Kretser, H. I. Fernando, V. G. Prins, E. B. Nathaniels and R. W. Prakoon.

PRESIDENCY HARD COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Entries Close On Feb. 14

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With only the C.C.I. Open Tennis Tournament held this season, tennis players have had very little scope for competitive play. This should be an added reason to make the already popular Bombay State Hard Court Tennis Championships more popular.

This open tournament, sponsored by the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana will be played on the Gymkhana's perfect courts on the Kennedy Seaface from Monday, 19th February to Sunday 26th February. The usual five events will provide the competitors with great scope to show their abilities.

The entries close on Wednesday 14th February at 6 p.m. and the draw will be held the same evening at 7 p.m.

New World Motor Speed Record Claim

ROME, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuter).

Dino Mazzoncin, an Italian rider, has claimed a new world record for the flying kilometre, in the 125 c.c. motor cycle class, with an average speed of 17 kilometres per hour.

Mazzoncin, riding a Vespa on the Rome-Ostia motor highway, beat the previous record which was held by A. Mondial, by ten kilometres per hour.

NO JAP TREATY WITHOUT PEKING & MOSCOW

Chinese Deputy P.M.'s Warning

LONDON, Feb. 9 (PTI-Reuter). CHINA'S Deputy Premier Jao Mo-jo denounced any Japanese treaty drawn up without Chinese and Soviet participation as "nothing but a new form of American aggression", a Peking newspaper article quoted by the New China News Agency said today.

Such a peace treaty, he declared, would be resolutely opposed not only by the Chinese but also by the Japanese people.

"China has fought longest and suffered most in her fight against Japanese imperialist aggression," said Jao Mo-jo, adding that the Soviet Union had played a "decisive role" in defeating Japan.

"As to the Japanese people, we have no hatred," he wrote the Japanese "imperialists" were the deadly enemies. "The blood debt the Japanese imperialists owe to the Chinese people during the past 50 years is beyond measure", he said.

"According to the Yalta Agreement and Potsdam Declaration, Japan must be disarmed her militarism must be rooted out and Japan thoroughly democratised."

"But, after Japan's surrender, American imperialism took the place of Japanese imperialism and MacArthur's measures in Japan during the past five years have been completely modelled after those of the Japanese rulers and even worse."

Three Indians Detained

SINGAPORE, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Detention orders under emergency laws were issued recently in Singapore against three Indians and some others who were taken into custody last month for alleged complicity with the Malayan Communist Party. It is learnt here.

The three Indians are: 34-year-old South India-born P. V. Sharma, President of the Singapore Teachers' Union and of the Malayan Teachers' Union, Mr. Deven Nair, Secretary of the Singapore Teachers' Union and James Puthucherry, 27-year-old final-year student of Malaya University. Two other Indians, who were among the arrested were released soon after.

It is understood that all the three detained Indians have filed objections against their detention. These objections will go before the Singapore Supreme Court Judge. Detention orders are passed for two-year periods but the Advisory Committee can recommend whether the appeals against the detention should be allowed or when the detention orders should be reviewed.

PARTY TO BOMBAY GOVERNOR



The Governor of Bombay (fourth from left) was entertained to a tea party by the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay at the Governor's Pavilion on Friday. Standing: A. M. Bharucha, K. B. Turner, N. C. Pupala, P. R. Bhatt, H. Rattansey, I. A. Makani, L. S. Dabholkar. Sitting: A. C. Ramalingham, K. B. H. Fazalbhoy, B. Khimji, H. E. Raja Maharaj Singh, Mrs. Queenie H. C. Captain, Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Katilal Gandhi, K. S. Sethna.

REX LAYNE WINS ON POINTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuter).

Rex Layne, heavyweight boxing contender from Lewiston (Utah) beat Cesar Brion, of the Argentine, on points over ten rounds here last night.

It was a disappointing fight which was marked by repeated clinching. Layne's heavier punching earned him the decision, although he tired badly in the later rounds.

Layne is a 22-year-old farm worker who came into the heavyweight picture by outpointing Jersey Joe Walcott last November.

ONE INDIAN KILLED IN MALAYA

Sequel To Terrorist Attack On Train

SINGAPORE, February 10, (P.T.I.).

ONE INDIAN killed and two Indians injured were among the six casualties when terrorists fired at a mail train from Penang to Kuala Lumpur on Thursday night.

The train was carrying a large number of Indians travelling from their mother country to destinations in Malaya.

They had disembarked at Penang and were going upcountry by train. There were also Chinese returning home after their new year celebrations.

Total casualties in the incident were two killed and four injured. One killed were one Indian and one Chinese and the injured, two Indians, one British soldier and one Malay soldier.

Guerrillas opened fire from an ambush position above the train three miles from Sungai Siput railway station about 10-45 at night. Most of the passengers had retired for the night by that time.

WEEK TOO EARLY

An Indian passenger, 35-year-old Mannar Naidu, who was returning to Ipoh from Penang, was hit. He was removed by ambulance to Ipoh where he died. Mannar

Naidu had gone to Penang to meet his wife and 18-month-old child who were expected to return from India but did not arrive. They had postponed their journey to Malaya by a week.

Mannar Naidu's funeral took place yesterday at the Hindu cemetery in Buntong. He was a shop keeper at Belfield Street, Ipoh.

One of the two Indians injured was Kandiah who was travelling to Kuala Lumpur. He was wounded on the head. Details of the other Indian injured have not been received.

Following the attack on the train, many passengers including several Indians detained at Sungai Siput or Ipoh to continue their journey by day-trains.

Indian Woman To Contest Singapore Elections

KUALA LUMPUR, Feb. 10 (UPD): For the first time in the history of the Malayan peninsula, an Indian woman will be contesting Singapore Legislative elections this year. She is Mrs. Vilasini Menon, wife of Shri C. G. Menon, a Singapore lawyer.

Burmese Pirates Kill 3: Loot Rs. 60,000

RANGOON, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Pirates in sampans raided an inland waterways transport launch yesterday, killed three people on board and stole Rs. 60,000.

They struck just after armed patrols escorting the launch from Moulmein had gone ashore 13 miles, thinking it was safe on the last lap of its journey to Rangoon.

The pirates tied up the driver of the launch, a cashier and another man before shooting them.

Sale Of 'Vijay' And Surat Cotton

TEXTILE COMMISSIONER'S DIRECTIVE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India has, by a notification published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 7th February 1951, nominated 6 more firms in addition to the existing 4, to whom only any person can sell or deliver cotton of the year 1950-51 grown in the Buldana, Akola and Amraoti districts of the Madhya Pradesh. The additional nominees are Volkart Brothers, The Patel Cotton Co., Ltd., Gill & Co., Ltd., Ramswarup Chandiprasad, Amraoti, Pannalal Hiralal Akola, and Khandelwal Brothers, Khamgaon.

Sale Of 'Vijay' Cotton

By a notification published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 9th February 1951, the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India has directed that no person shall sell or deliver any "Vijay" cotton of the year 1950/1951 except to the following nominees:—

1. Bhaldas Cursondas & Co., 2. Balubux Bajranglal, 3. Chimanlal Premchand, 4. Chimanlal Acharatlal Jash & Co., 5. C. Parakh & Co. (India) Ltd., 6. Gujarat Cotton Traders, 7. Kantilal Shantilal & Bros., 8. Kishchand Devchand & Co., Ltd., 9. Laxmi Cotton

Traders, 10. Mulji Hathisingh, 11. Nathubhai Jeevandas, 12. Narandas Rajaram & Co. Ltd., 13. Rallis (India) Ltd., 14. Ramnarain Sons Ltd., 15. Volkart Bros., 16. Jamshedji R. Vakharia, 17. Darashaw R. Vakharia, 18. Dinshaw Pardooni & Sons, 19. Kasturchand Sobhagchand, 20. Atmaram Maneklal, 21. Purushottamdas Harivallabdas, 22. Patel Cotton Co., Ltd., 23. Bruel & Co., 24. Podar Trading Co., Ltd., 25. Bachhraj Factories Ltd., 26. Ramalal & Sons.

By another notification published in the same issue of the Gazette, the Textile Commissioner has directed that no person shall sell or deliver "Surat" cotton of the year 1950/1951 to anyone except the following:—

1. Narandas Rajaram & Co., Ltd., 2. Chimanlal Premchand, 3. Chhotubhai Bhaidas, 4. Jamshedji Naoroji Kapadia, 5. Motiram Raghavji, 6. Jaysinghbhai Oojamshibhai, 7. Ratilal Lalubhai S. Kasturchand Sobhagchand, 8. Nathubhai Jeevandas, 9. Gulabhai B. Desai, 10. C. Vasantlal & Co., 11. Atmaram Maneklal, 12. C. Rajanikant & Co., 13. S. M. Tamboli Sons & Co., 14. Rallis (India) Ltd., 15. Volkart Bros., 16. Balubux Bajranglal, 17. Ramkrishnas Durgaprasad, 18. Keshavlal Jamnadas, 19. Egyptian Cotton Agency Ltd.

PILES CURE

A Perfect Herbal Ointment and a Magic Cure for all varieties of Piles—Bleeding or Blind. External or Internal Givies instantaneous relief, stops pain and bleeding with 24 Hours. Complete cure in one Month Guaranteed.

Price Per Tube: Rs. 3/- V P Charges extra.

Piles Cure Depot, CHODAVARAM P.O. (Vijay Dt.) (Madras State).

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted experienced Chartered Accountants for Internal Audits of Company's Factories in Pakistan and India. Salary round about Rs. 400/- according to qualifications and experience. Apply stating qualifications and experience to: The Associated Cement Cos., Ltd. 1, Queen's Road, Bombay. (9570)

Wanted M.B.B.S. having experience of Surgical Work, as Resident Medical Officer for Lady Willington Ashaktashram's Sheth N. M. Sonawalla Hospital, Surat. Apply with testimonials stating age, qualification, experience and terms to the President, Lady Willington Ashaktashram Rampura, Surat on or before 15-2-1951. Lady Doctors with obstetrical experience will be preferred. (9578)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Ambitious Matriculates! Non-Matriculates! Pass recognised Intermediate (Arts, Commerce) or Matric in one year. Classes Oral/Postal at Fort and Mahim. Also Shorthand, Typing, Hindi, etc. Write See evenings, Principal, City College, Esplanade Building, 160, Hornby Road, Borj Bunder, Bombay. (2390)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Light Creosote Oil, Heavy Creosote Oil, Solvent Naphtha & Coal Pitch etc. ask Messrs. SOME & CO., Sole Distributors to, Lister Antiseptics & Dressings Co. (1928) Ltd., (Tar Products only) 12, Uma Kanta Sen Lane, Calcutta. (9613)

Parties interested in representing us in Bombay to sell scientific apparatus. Appliances and Chemicals should contact us. Only those having established concerns and resources may apply. Hargolal and Sons, The Science Apparatus Workshop, Ambala Cantt. (9604)

Dyeing & Printing Press Gutted

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Bombay Fire Brigade was summoned early this morning to tackle a huge fire that broke out in a dyeing and printing press situated on the Pinjrapole Lane. The press was completely gutted before the fire engines brought the flames under control. The loss caused by the fire is estimated to be nearly Rs. 50,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

HOMI MEHTA DISABLED SOLDIERS' COLONY

Unique Opportunity For Ex-Servicemen

A unique opportunity for earning a livelihood is being offered to disabled ex-servicemen at Kirkee by the Committee of the Sir Homi Mehta Victory Thanksgiving Fund, of which His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh, the Governor of Bombay, is the Chairman. The Committee has been constructing a few quarters for such disabled ex-servicemen as have been given training at the Queen Mary's Technical School or at any other recognised Training Centres and who would wish to carry on a trade under the supervision of the Superintendent of the School. Preference will be given to the residents of the State of Bombay. The disabled soldiers interested in the scheme are advised to apply to the Superintendent, Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, Park Road, Kirkee.

POLICE VAN CRASHES INTO BUND

One Killed, 23 Injured

CHITTOR (Madras State), Feb. 10 (PTI): One police official was killed and 23 including two Sub-Inspectors were injured when a police van skidded and crashed into a bund at Ponla village, about 14 miles here, yesterday. The police van was on patrol duty in connection with the State Governor's visit to the village. The Governor visited the injured in hospital.

Public Call Office Opened At Kosamba

A public trunk telephone call office is now functioning at Kosamba in Bulsar Taluka of Surat District. It is connected to the Surat Exchange. The rates and other particulars can be obtained from any telephone exchange or post office dealing with trunk calls.

Increased Use Of Our Capital Resources

R. G. SARAIYA ON NEED FOR FAVOURABLE ATMOSPHERE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A suggestion that the "Government should endeavour to induce a psychologically favourable atmosphere for increased utilisation of such capital resources as are available in the country in productive effort by lifting the pass of uncertainty in regard to official policy in economic sphere," was made by Mr. R. G. Saraiya, retiring President of the Indian Merchants Chamber in the course of his preliminary address to the 43rd annual general meeting of the Chamber, this afternoon.

Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab, Minister for Commerce and Industry was present on the occasion and was due to formally inaugurate the meeting later in the day.

Mr. Saraiya extended the co-operation of the Chamber to the Government in finding a solution to all problems in the domain of Commerce and Industry.

In the course of his address, Mr. Saraiya made a survey of the main trends in the economic field. The central core of the economic situation, he said, was the cost-price structure which was affecting every section of the community. Each section was feeling the effects of the ever rising spiral of prices and costs. The remedial measures he suggested to cure this situation included a review of the taxation structure so as to end the stagnation in capital formation and investment support.

He also suggested a drastic curtailment of the spending programme of the Central as well as State Governments. "Too many Governments are trying to do good to too many people with too limited resources," he said.

Mr. Saraiya made particular reference to the food problem which has proved most "intractable" and was "giving cause for serious concern". The withdrawal of subsidies to the State Units and the 25 per cent cut in the already reduced ration quantum had created a difficult situation for deficit areas which had "every reason to feel bitter about the insularity in outlook of some of the surplus States in not observing, both in letter and spirit, the all-India programme of procurement and distribution on an even basis."

IMPORTS FOR SURVIVAL

"No doubt, the emphasis on a planned programme of increased production of foodgrains must continue, but our ability to survive the present crisis will depend on the success of the efforts to secure imported supplies and assistance". In this context he stressed the importance of a long-term agreement with Burma, particularly in

view of the fact that the international situation was threatening. Supplies from Burma were not subject to the same degree of difficulties as supplies from more distant areas. He also stressed the need for bilateral agreements with the South East Asian countries.

The food problem had highlighted India's weakness in the matter of shipping. Apart from the fact that even if food was available we would have to pay heavy transport charges. While Indian tonnage was not being augmented, the few shipping lines already in operation had received a set back.

Mr. Saraiya also drew attention to the fact that "foreign-owned shipping companies and agents operating in this country consider themselves privileged to practise discrimination against Indian institutions and have not chosen to recognise Certificates of measurement of cargo issued by established organisations like this Chamber".

Mahatab's Sermon On Self-Sufficiency

(Continued From Page 12)

India, Mr. Bhabha and leading merchants and industrialists of Bombay was present.

WOOL MERCHANTS' DEPUTATION
A deputation of the Bombay Wool Merchants Association, led by its president, Mr. Manubhai Doongurjee will wait upon the honourable Shri Hare Krishna Mahatab, Minister for Commerce and Industry, tomorrow morning at the Textile Commissioner's office in connection with the difficulties of the wool trade.

PRESS CONFERENCE

The Hon'ble Shri Hare Krishna Mahatab, Minister for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, will meet representatives of the press at meet representatives of the press at 5-15 p.m., tomorrow (February 11, 1951) at the Press Information Bureau Government of India, United India building (2nd floor), Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road.

GORDON-WALKER'S REPLY TO MALAN

No Transfer Of Protectorates Without Consulting People

CAPETOWN, February 9, (PTI-Reuters).

BRITISH MINISTER for Commonwealth relations, Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker said here tonight that Dr. Daniel Malan, the South African Prime Minister, had not mentioned the views of the inhabitants in calling for the cession of the British Protectorates in South Africa.

He said this was "one aspect of the problem which seems very important to the British Government."

We felt that no people anywhere whether we are responsible for them or not, should simply be moved from one jurisdiction to another without full consideration of their own views.

Mr. Gordon-Walker was replying to the South African Prime Minister's speech at a state banquet here in which Dr. Malan had stated that the transfer of British Protectorates to the Union of South Africa could not be delayed indefinitely.

Mr. Walker said the question of the High Commission territories was one of the matters on which the views of the British and South African governments were not identical. It was not the purpose of his visit to explore this question and he did not wish to say anything on this occasion unbecomingly a guest of the Union.

Each Commonwealth country had, of course, its own particular interest. Each made up her own mind on the policy she would pursue, none had any right over any other.

In consequence, it followed that they sometimes disagreed. This was a sign of the vigour and vitality of the Commonwealth of free and equal countries.

SINO-SOVIET PACT IN ACTION

Moscow Returns Plants In Manchuria

LONDON, Feb. 9 (PTI-Reuters): The Soviet Union has returned to China property in Dairen, Peking, Manchuria and other parts of the country, including plants, shipping works and port installations, under the Sino-Soviet agreements of February 14, 1950, Moscow Radio reported, tonight.

U. S. Charge d'Affaires At Taipei Recalled

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (PTI-Reuters): The State Department today announced that Mr. Karl Rankin, Charge d'Affaires at Taipei, Formosa, would return to Washington next week for "routine consultations".

A spokesman said Mr. Rankin would be here for about a fortnight before returning to his post.

Hardware Goods Seized: Not Confiscated

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In connection with the search of the premises of Iron and Hardware (India) Ltd. at their Bombay Branch 98, Nagdevi Street, it was stated in this paper yesterday that goods worth Rs. three lakhs were confiscated. It is now learnt that the goods were seized and not confiscated.

Foreign Liquor Seized From Room: 2 Arrests

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Twenty four bottles of foreign liquor were seized by the city police when they raided a room in Sitaram Building, Hornby Road, last night. Gul Cabral and D. Fernandes were taken into custody in this connection.

Both the arrested men were produced today before Mr. M. J. Gordhandas Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, who ordered them to be let off on bail pending inquiries.

FILM FINANCE CORPORATION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10 (PTI): The Film Committee of the Government of India is understood to have recommended the establishment of a Film Finance Corporation on the model of a similar corporation on the United Kingdom to help in the proper growth and expansion of the industry. The Committee will meet in Bombay on March 2 to sign its report.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10 (PTI): Mrs. Hannah Sen, President of the All-India Women's Conference, today appealed to Prime Minister Nehru to hasten the passing of the Hindu Code Bill by calling a special session of parliament.

Ex-Chief Adviser Quits League

LAHORE, Feb. 10 (PTI): Malik Mohammad Anwar, former Chief Adviser to the Punjab (P) Governor has announced his resignation from the Muslim League.

He said on Thursday that he had been more than once a victim of the "high-handedness" of the present set-up in the Provincial Muslim League. He was resigning as a protest against the present leadership.

Future Of Cantonments

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10 (PTI): The Cantonment Board set up by the Government of India is believed to have recommended cession of seventeen or eighteen cantonments in India to their adjoining municipalities for purposes of civil administration.

In regard to the remaining cantonments of the total of 55 in India they are considered too small in area and population, with no municipalities nearby to whose civil administration they could be transferred.

Release Of War Criminals Newsreel Boomed

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuters): Brussels cinema managers said today they were considering cutting from newsreels shots of the release of German war criminals from Landsberg jail in the American zone of Germany. Patrons hooted and booed in some cinemas here last night when the release scenes were shown for the first time in Belgium.



INCREASED LIQUIDATION IN TATA STEELS

Mill Shares Rule Quiet

BOMBAY, Feb. 10. The Bombay Stock Exchange opened quiet and under scattered buying, there was a partial recovery. The local feeling is uncertain and pending the Central Budget, there is less disposition to operate. The market is likely to be a narrow affair for some time as setbacks will induce short covering while upturns will attract long liquidation.

Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 1946/4 and improved at Rs. 1950/- under scattered buying. Ordinary Shares were done at Rs. 368/-, Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 35/15 while Bengal Steels were done at Rs. 24/13.

Mill Shares failed to show any important departure from yesterday's close. Bombay Dyeings came in business at Rs. 502/8 while Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 347/-, Scindia Shares were placed at Rs. 18/11.

Later on there was increased selling pressure and Tata Steel Defds. declined at Rs. 1939/- and Ordinary Shares were marked down at Rs. 366/8. Bombay Dyeings were quoted around Rs. 500/- level. The market was quiet on long liquidation.

After the close of the market Tata Steel Refds were quoted Rs. 1932/8 to Rs. 1933-12.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (7-9) XR	500 0
Kohinoor Mills (8)	345 0
Swadeshi Mills (4)	304 0
Central India Mills (8)	258 8
Simplex Mills (11)	262 0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	195 8
Indore (4)	140 0
Gokak (11)	251 0
Century Spinning (16)	310 8
India Bleaching (8)	179 0
Swan (20)	365 0
Pinlay Mills (15)	286 8
Morarji (4-8)	172 8
Edward	290 0
Meyer (8)	86 4
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3 4 6
India United Ord. (0-1-6)	13 12 6
India United Defd. (0-2-3)	2 5 0
Afadhussudan (15)	158 12
Podar (8)	146 14
Khatan (7)	189 8

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord (15)	366 8
Tata Steel Defd (79-5)	2940 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (7-8)	141 0

CEMENT

Associated Cement (6) XD	164 0
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INDUSTRIES

Burma (12-8)	447 8
Belapur XD	269 8
Shivrajpur	57 8
Scindia Steam	18 9
Premier Construction (4)	109 0
Tata Chemical	16 5
Tata Oil (1)	43 8
Indian Iron	35 13
Bengal Steel Corp. (8-10)	24 14
British India Corp. (0-8)	9 9 8
India Copper	3 6
Wimco (11)	260 0
Alcock (22-12)	343 12

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro (4-8) XD	155 0
Andhra Valley (46) XD	1467 8
Tata Power 150 XD	1601 4

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone (15)	65 12
Phoenix (6)	136 4
Indian Mfg (40)	3350 0
Kurla (78)	114 8
Colaba (8)	98 6
New City (11)	211 4
Minerva (12)	125 0
Bradbury	566 4
Bharucha	4 12
Bharat (2)	30 4
Mysore Defd (4) XD	172 8
Madhavji (0-12-0)	12 0
Model Mills (12-8)	165 10
Laxmi	608 12
Vishnu Cotton (6)	202 8
Standard (15)	280 0
Sholapur (200)	3060 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	25 12
Hindustan Mills (40) XD	3510 0
Tata Mills (2)	52 0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	210 0
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	35 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	26 12
Madhusudan S (2-8)	32 0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	190 0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60 0
Berar	260 0
Victoria Mills	225 0

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	113 12
Ahmedabad New (0-14-4)	110 0
Surat Electric (5)	145 0
Karachi Electric (7)	177 8
Breach (0-5)	6 8
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 3

Amalgamated (0-12)	11 8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27 0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2)	116 4
Bombay's Suburban (3)	146 4
Jaigaoon	11 0

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India (40)	1930 0
Central Bank P. (10) XD	471 4
Central Bank New (1-8)	78 12
Central Bank New (1-8)	78 8
Bank of India (3)	180 8
Union (0-5)	7 2 6
Baroda (2-8)	129 6
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	35 0
United Commercial (1-12)	66 12
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	37 0
Hindustan Commercial (1)	32 8
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (14-9)	75 0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	4500 0
Empire (10)	400 0
New India (2) XR	46 8
Right	12 4
Coupon	7 0
Jupiter (0-12)	12 4
Vulcan (1-10)	11 10
Ind. Mercantile	41 4
S.I.C.	16 0
Neptune	6 1
Industrial and Prudential	36 4
New Great	18 12
All India General	8 8

RAILWAY SHARES

C. P. (1-14)	110 8
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MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Bombay Steam (1)	287 8
Bombay Burma New (5)	146 4
Burma Petrol	1 9 6
Mackenzie (6)	81 0
Port Canning (3)	42 0
Kemp and Co. (30)	325 0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	94 0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	81 12
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	68 0
Mukund Iron	5 8
Dena Trust (0-12)	12 0
Alemble (15)	122 8
Supreme Industries	90 0
Bombay Uganda	65 12
Indian Cement (1897)	23 0
Walchand Nagar Industries (15)	165 0
United Motor	28 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740 0
Hydro Construction	19 2 6
Mahamad Steam	100 0
Gujarat Motor	26 0
Sardar Carbonic XD	250 0
Harvey Press	370 0
Estrella Batteries	84 0
National Rayon	24 0
Bombay Cycle	28 0
Jost Co.	73 0
Digvijay Cement	63 8
Jam Wire	32 4
Phalton	134 0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (5) XD	109 0
Bengal Steel	116 4
Indian Iron	107 0
Andhra Valley (7)	1240 0
Tata Power (7-8)	1338 12
Hydro-Electric (7) XD	125 0
Bombay Steamer (6)	233 12
Central India (5)	637 8
Swadeshi Mills	135 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	677 8
Laxmi	278 12
New Great Mills (5-3)	215 0
Podar Mills (4)	95 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	107 8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	346 4

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

The local bullion market was steady today with moderate buying. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 190-8 and advanced at Rs. 190-14 on increased demand. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 191-2 and Spot bullion was placed at Rs. 190-12. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112-6 and improved at Rs. 112-9. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 112-12 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 76-8.

Later on the market was steady and closing quotations were as under:
Ready silver 190 9 0
Forward 190 13 0
Ready Gold 112 14 0
Forward 112 9 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

The local produce market was quietly steady with moderate business. Groundnuts Khandesh were quoted at Rs. 48/12 Madras Rs. 48/8, Bold Rs. 48/4, Feb. March Rs. 48/6 and April May Rs. 49/8. Linseed Rs. 49/8, Castor seeds ready Rs. 60/8 and May delivery Rs. 289/-.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY Feb. 10.

120 Ready Japan	9 11 0
150 Ready Japan	9 12 0
120 Ready Italy	9 6 0
150 Ready Italy	9 11 0
150 D. Box Feb	1600

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

4-1/2% 1954	98 13 0
2 1/2% 1955	99 10 0
2 1/2% p.c. 1961	94 10 0
2-3/4% 1962	95 14 0
2-3/4% 1960	97 0 0
2-3/4% 1976	92 12 0
3% 1986 Con.	93 0 0
3% 1951/54	100 14 0
3% 1953/55	101 4 0
3% 1957	100 4 0
3% 1959/61	99 8 0
3% 1963/65	97 8 0
3% 1959/65	99 8 0
3% 1966/68	96 13 0
3% 1964	97 11 0
3% 1970/75	95 14 0
4% 1960/70	108 8 0
4 1/2% 1955/60	108 12 0
3-1/2% 1954/60	103 10 0
4 1/2% 1958/68	111 12 0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3% Bombay 1962	98 0 0
3% Bombay 1960	98 8 0
2-3/4% U.P. 1961	96 8 0
2-3/4% Madras 1961	96 8 0
3% Bombay 1956	106 8 0
3% Bombay 1958	106 4 0
3% Punjab 1952	101 0 0
3% Madras 1952/53	106 0 0
3% U.P. 1952	100 8 0
3% C.P. 1952	100 8 0
3% N.W.F. 1952	100 0 0
2% U.P. 1951/56	99 1 0

MUNICIPAL

4% S.F.I.	104 4 0
4% B. Municipality	109 0 0
5% B. Municipality	113 0 0
5% B. Municipality 1954	112 0 0

AMERICAN MARKETS

WALL STREET MARKET STEADY

Chicago Grains Decline After Early Firmness

NEW YORK, Feb. 9. The chairman of the senate banking committee indicated today that a new cotton price order soon to be issued will be a "compromise" between the agricultural department view that prices should be fixed at the textile level and the existing regulation which fixes prices at the ginning level.

WALL STREET MARKET

Wall Street gained up to one dollar in an improved volume with inflationary reminders and further good corporate news. The rail average touched a new peak for 1951 aided by the prospects of a quick recovery of freight loadings with the virtual ending of the Switchmen's strike. American woolen was 1-1/2 up at 45-3/4 on the declaration of one dollar dividend the same as December which was the only 1950 payment.

At noon the averages were industrials 254.74 and rails 90.44. The rails and industrial averages reached new 1951 peaks but industrials stopped just short. Gains were well distributed mostly up to one dollar or more and

the market fluctuating quietly around best. While motors good market at a new peak of three dollars on good and big orders backlog. Late profit-taking made inroads particularly in rails and most sections finished under best with the market closing steady.

New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

American Telephone and Telegraph	153 1/4
Anaconda Copper	43 1/4
Chase National Bank	38 1/2
Firestone Tyre	91
General Electric	54 1/2
General Motors	51 7/8
Ingersoll Rand	82
International Nickel	38
National City Bank	47 1/2
New York Central Railroad	24 1/2
Sinclair Oil	38
Socony Vacuum	27 5/8
Texas Co.	92 5/8
Union Carbide	58 3/4
U. S. Smelting	56
U. S. R. Steel common	46 1/2
Western Union	46 1/4
Total number of shares which changed hands during the day on Wall-Street was 2,550,000.	
The highest and lowest U. S. Steel Trading prices were 46 7/8 and 46 3/8 respectively.	

Chicago Grains Market

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.

Chicago grains advanced early on export buying of wheat against additional sales to the United Kingdom together with commission house demand prompted by continued cold weather over the grain belt. Prices eventually eased in sympathy with soybeans following Washington news that soybeans would be rolled back by the price stabiliser. Some selling was also based on prospects of increased grain arrivals at the terminal markets as a result of the resumption of normal railroad operations.

Chicago Wheat

March	2.58 5/8
May	2.58 1/2
July	2.52 3/4
September	2.54 1/4

New York Silver

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

There was routine good demand and approximately 250,000 ounces of silver were sold at unchanged price of 90.41 cents per ounce.

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

Time Factor In Legislation

DULL and uninteresting are the main features of the Parliamentary Session, which commenced here during the week. Even the question hour has lost much of its charm because questions are often commonplace and a repetition of past record. The supplementaries often exhibit the mentality and technique of a Police Court lawyer.

Most of the Ministers, it is gratifying to note, have realized the futility of the Standing Committees. These Committees are not only repugnant to Parliamentary democracy, but, after a considerable waste of time and money incurred on holding their meetings, they produce no results. They enable the Members to come into contact with Ministerial Staff, which often leads to undesirable practices. In the ultimate analysis, members of these Committees do not influence the House or lend their support to measures which they had approved. On the contrary, their open opposition or criticism of a project which they themselves had approved, is not an uncommon phenomena.

Several Ministers, as indicated earlier, are opposed to their continuation and yet New Delhi will be surprised, if they are discontinued. The Congress leaders prefer form to substance of democracy. It enables them to get to the raw side of the Members. Although they disliked the British, they do not like to break away from the institutions set up by the British.

Lastly, they still hold to the view that General Elections will be held in the winter of 1951-52, and they would not like to abolish the British-created institution of Standing Committees just for nine months.

Poor Time-Table

Parliament meets from 10-45 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day during its Session with an hour and a half's break for lunch. First hour is devoted to questions.

It leaves 225 minutes for the disposal of business every day. House sits for five days in a week. It means Parliament generally works for 1,125 minutes a week. The result is a huge accumulation of arrears of work. There are roughly 28 days allotted for official business other than money bills this session.

This will give 195 hours during which the House will be called upon to dispose of fifty official bills. This gives little more than two hours for each bill.

The Session will discuss several matters of urgent public importance, such as food situation, which will further reduce the time available for legislative programme. It will be thus seen that it is humanly impossible for the Government to push through its legislative programme during the time allotted for it. This is, notwithstanding the fact that the consultative machinery has been expanded to a breaking point.

The case of Insurance Companies Act should illustrate the point. Government's legislative proposals were first discussed with the Insurance interests at more than one Conference in order to secure maximum degree of common agreement. It was subsequently approved by the Standing Committee of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Commerce. The Bill, thereafter, was referred to a Select Committee where it underwent changes. Parliament took nearly a week to pass the bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee. This is notwithstanding the fact that the Congress Party Executive meets the Prime Minister and Minister-in-charge of a bill every day to discuss and decide the pace of progress of a bill before the House. Whips are issued in favour or against amendments. These whips are often ignored by the Members, who persist in moving their amendments.

Why Not On British Model?

The issue has assumed considerable importance because of the huge accumulation of work which, like a snowball is becoming bigger and bigger after every session.

A more or less continuous Session of Parliament on the British or American model is the only remedy.

This in its turn, raises another equally important issue, day to day administration. Under its present working hours of 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Party meetings before and after the Parliamentary sittings, Ministers have little or no time to attend to their own Secretariat duties.

The obvious remedy, therefore, is to change the timings of Parliament from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Ministers and most of the Members

BRITISH MODEL FOR PARLIAMENT

Supreme Court And Use Of Sugarcane Cess

will welcome this change. Like the Hindu orthodoxy, some members stand opposed to this desirable change. They may be outvoted in the House one day.

Pocket Bureau

The "Pocket Bureau" created by the President of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference met the American Ambassador, Mr. Loy Henderson and the Prime Minister during the week.

The "Pocket Bureau" is called the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Conference. Its Constitution has given additional weightage to Madras and Delhi-Punjab newspapers, each of which is accorded four representatives each.

OTHER UNIMPORTANT STATES AND PARTICULARLY UTTAR PRADESH IS COMPLETELY IGNORED.

Looking from another angle, two groups of newspapers are given six seats on the Committee; three each. Circulation, status, and influence of a paper or its editor being minor points, have been completely ignored. Racism has been annihilated by excluding newspapers which have or had British editors. New Delhi is yet undecided whether this Committee is a window on India's Foreign Office or another ladder for social climbing. Photographs of the Committee in Conference with the Prime Minister may soon be published in national dailies. The composition of the Committee is the highest watermark of democracy in action.

Cane Cess Issue

"We think that when a liability is disposed by a statute that liability cannot be defeated by the exercise of any discretion by the Government or by making rules, which may, negative that liability". This observation was made by the Supreme Court in the course of a judgment in a case in which the Government of Bombay had put certain agricultural lands to non-agricultural use. The issue decided should be of considerable and of far reaching importance. For instance, if the judgment is interpreted to its logical conclusion, the Sugar Cane Cess, imposed by Bihar and the Uttar Pradesh Government, can hardly be used, say for making roads, particularly when it was levied for the improvement of Sugar Cane itself. This is what the Tariff Board said on the subject:

"The total amount of Cess collected by the Uttar Pradesh upto 1948-49 is Rs. 10.78 lakhs whereas the total expenditure on Cane Development work during the same period is 2.26 lakhs. In Bihar, likewise, the amount collected upto 1948-49 was 297 lakhs, the actual expenditure on Cane Development was 145 lakhs.

"These figures would show that the State Governments have spent only a fraction of the proceeds of the Cess on Cane development work, the balance being absorbed in their general revenues.

"It is an accepted principle of taxation that raw materials of industry should be exempted from tax though a small Cess may be imposed only if it is intended for the purpose of improving its quality, yield or marketing. The levy of a tax on a raw material is as a rule wrong on principle and it is particularly objectionable when imposed on the raw materials of an industry, which has been used by the consumers all over the country and for which they have made heavy sacrifices."

Legal support to this view has been accorded by the Supreme Court, which has laid down that a liability im-

posed by a statute cannot be defeated by discretion or rules. If the Cess were imposed for the sole purpose of improving the yield, quality or marketing of sugar cane, as it was claimed at the time of its imposition, it cannot legally be diverted to other uses. The Cess becomes unjustifiable if it were imposed for purposes other than the improvement in quality, yield or marketing of sugarcane, as it is claimed by the Tariff Board.

Some members of Parliament are really perturbed over the tone and temper of Indian Press. One member would have a vigilance commit-

tee to scrutinize the Daily Press and educate it from time to time. A Police State may be the shape of things to come.

There are two aspects of this question. The ancient Hindu sage "Kautilya" said that if one were to destroy a Government, he should praise it for its faults. Looking from this angle, the critical press is really doing a service to Government and the Congress. It is really working for their preservation.

That the Press in general in this country is unduly servile, is another aspect of the question. The Press for example, faithfully supported the Government, when it had withheld the payment of Rs. fifty crores or so to Pakistan in 1948. It lent equal support to the Government, when a couple of days later it made the payment. What more the Vigilance Committee do? Is it contended that the Press should advance arguments in support of sugar muddle, food muddle, cloth and cotton muddle, housing Factory muddle, Fertilizer Purchase Muddle and Damodar Valley Authority muddle?

One view here is that coming elections have unnerved the average Congressman.

In elections for the rural municipal bodies of Delhi Province, Congress lost 49 per cent of the total seats.

A Press Vigilance Committee has become necessary.

PLANNED HOUSE-BUILDING FOR INDIA'S MASSES

Common Man's Needs Must Be Studied, Says Sri Prakasa

ROORKEE, Feb. 10, (UPI).

"THERE is no doubt that in the past, India has built wonderful edifices that are the pride of the world today; but while on the one hand, we built palaces, mausoleums, temples, and mosques, I fear we gave little attention to the needs of the common man who went on living in unhealthy conditions of squalour", observed Mr. Sri Prakasa, Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research, while laying the foundation-stone of the Central Building Research Institute here this afternoon.

The Institute, he said, should, in its programme of research, keep the requirements of the common people particularly in view so that the average man can benefit from its scientific experience.

"This is one of the eleven national laboratories that are being established by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for the very laudable purpose of finding out proper and practical methods for making life for us in India worth living", he said. "The problem of housing", he added, "is obviously a very important one; and it has become doubly important because of some factors that have come into existence during recent times."

Mr. Sri Prakasa hoped that the Central Building Research Institute would fulfil its purpose and offer practical solution to the building problems.

COMMONER'S NEEDS

Dealing with the economy in construction programme, the Minister said that India was pre-eminently a rural country and pointed out that in every programme that was taken in hand, "it is essential that while the needs of the people are being studied, their means to meet those needs, should always be kept in view. If we do not do that and if we always work on the basis of ideals, thinking only of what should be and not of what can be, then all our schemes are bound to remain on paper and all our labours are equally doomed to failure."

He added: "It is particularly necessary for us today to look into the requirements of our village people carefully and sympathetically, and try to meet them as best as possible. They form the bulwark of society, and they can be neglected only at the nation's peril."

Shri Prakash emphasised that the houses must be durable, comfortable and also beautiful.

The locust menace which began in June last year has so far affected 1080 villages in Madhya Bharat and damaged crops worth Rs. 12,000, it is learnt.

BEVIN TO CONTINUE IN OFFICE

LONDON, Feb. 9 (PTI-Reuters):—British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin, will continue in office despite his present illness, it was learned from an authoritative source today.

Mr. Bevin is making a good recovery from pneumonia, but so far there are no definite plans for his convalescence.

Indian Documentaries Win Awards

OTTAWA, Feb. 9 (UPI): Three documentaries produced by the Films Division on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, won awards of merit at the International Film Festival held recently at Yorkton, Saskatchewan, Canada.

"Private Life of this Silkworm", was adjudged second in the Agriculture Class.

In "Rajasthan Series", the film on Jaipur was declared third in order of merit in the Sociological Class.

"Indian Minorities", another documentary, won honourable mention in the Sociological Class.

The awards were determined by the balloting of festival audiences.

Reds Raid Kurnool Village

KURNOOL, Feb. 10 (PTI): An armed band, officially described as Communists, raided Pechuruvu village, about 70 miles from here, on Wednesday last and looted foodstuffs and cash, according to information received here today.

The raiders were also reported to have carried away a rifle belonging to a State official, who was camping there at the time.

The East Pakistan Goodwill Mission has cancelled its proposed tour of Assam, it was learnt. No details were available.

SHORT STORY

BY PERIN IRANI

GURO, THE JAT

THE eve of a great festival can sometimes be very dull—oh, so very dull. Diwali eve, Christmas eve and New Year's eve were very dull for me in 1947. If I were a very rich person I could have repaired to one of those expensive places where momentary amusement can be had at the cost of watching fat banias do the Rumba with slick beauties. But being of moderate means, very moderate means, I was forced to spend the great evenings at home.

On the New Year's eve I was feeling particularly down. I had had a row with a very dear friend and my liver had been sluggish of rejection slips from editors all over late. Add to this some one dozen India and you can well imagine I was in no mood to frolic. I threw myself down on my divan and aimlessly turned my old battered Philco on. Not that I cared to listen to anything in particular. I thought some noise might help to quieten my nerves.

It took the radio half a minute to warm itself up and then..... "Is Radio Pakistan. An Indian spy was captured in Shakargarh this morning. This man is blind in the right eye and refuses to disclose his business in Pakistan. It has, however, been established that he has been sent here by the Indian Government for spying. He is to be tried by court martial in Lahore as he is suspected of being a military intelligence personnel. You are listening to....."

And the rest of the words became hazy and meaningless to me. For my memory flashed back to the few weeks that I had spent in the quiet village of Bhanwal near Pathankot sometime ago. A friend of mine had invited me to his village and notwithstanding the recent disturbances in the Punjab I had accepted the invitation. This was where I had met Guro—Gurjit Singh Jat—as he preferred to call himself.

Guro was a great friend of my host. He would call at our house almost every evening for an after-dinner chat. He was a tall wiry man with muscles popping out of his sparse clothing. He had but the use of his left eye, his right one having been the victim of chicken-pox in childhood. He had been to a primary school and was proud of his knowledge of politics and geography.

My friend had told me how Guro had married a Muslim girl and how she had been taken away from him. But I was anxious to hear the whole story from his own mouth. I, therefore, started pestering him every evening till he agreed, willy nilly, to do so. I shall try to relate the story just as Guro told it to us.

"It was the 18th of August, and it had been definitely established that Gurdaspur district, minus Shakargarhtehsil, would remain in India. For weeks past both the Hindu and Muslim inhabitants had been on tenterhooks. It was not known then if they were to remain there or would have to pack up and leave. Some of the Muslims in our area had been shouting slogans and creating panic and boasting that Gurdaspur would have to be in Pakistan. Baniyas and other well-to-do Hindus were mortally afraid for their lives as well as their wealth. Not so we Jats. We were calm and ready for any eventuality.

"No sooner was the award of the Boundary Commission announced than the Muslims lost the very ground from under their feet. All of a sudden they became very quiet and very friendly and talked of brotherly feelings. Hindus were too relieved not to reciprocate their feelings. It never having occurred to them to create any disturbance. Generally in our area farewell parties were arranged and the Muslims were safely conducted across the river Ravi with their tongas, cattle and other belongings.

"But in one village things went wrong. A foreigner who had been living there, excited the

Muslims and asked them to shoot down the Hindus. A few Hindus were shot down here. At this the neighbouring villages rallied round and bands of youngmen left for this village to save the remaining Hindus. I too went with other lads from our village.

"By the time we reached the place of incident, however, the foreigner had been killed, the Muslims had crossed over to Pakistan and there was nothing to do but to loot the houses of the Muslims. I watched these proceedings with great disgust and started on my way back home alone.

"As I walked back by the bank of the canal thinking of the events that had overtaken us so suddenly I heard a faint cry from the bushes near one of the bridges over the canal. I went over to the place where the cries came from and I found a young woman in clothes all tattered and torn and drenched in blood. There was a deep gash in her neck out of which the blood was still oozing. She was more or less

her very gently but very firmly that we would hand her over to the police. For the arm of the law which had been mysteriously absent for all these bloody weeks was now back in operation. At this she fell at my feet and said that she was a Muslim girl and that her name was Fatima. She told us the names of her father and brother, whom we had heard of and who were well to do zamindars of our area.

"She said she was studying in a college in Lahore and had come home with her brother on the outbreak of disturbances there. They were running away from their village on horses when near the canal bridge they were waylaid by some men. There was a fight in which she received a deep gash of the axe in her neck. Her father and brother escaped without their belongings and the robbers left her lying there thinking her to be dead. She prayed that we should not give her away. She said she would serve us for the rest of her life.

"This created a truly piquant situation. We could not keep a Muslim girl in our house. Furthermore we had to give some excuse to the other village folk. Now that she was well she would have to move about the house and go out too, we thought. As you

I used to stare at with wonder whenever I went to Amritsar for some business or other. I bought some cloth for her and she stitched herself some pretty clothes with her own hands. She looked a dream girl to me and I thanked God for His kindness in giving her to me. In due course she was converted, named Pritam Devi, and married to me in the presence of the whole village.

"Many of my friends joked and laughed and insisted that I should introduce her to them as she was an educated girl and not one of the shy maidens of the village. But I desisted. I said though she was educated she was now married to me, a villager and hence would have to act as all other village girls and remain in "pardah". At this one of the young fellows made a rather dirty remark about her having been kept by many people before coming to me. I gave him a big crack on the jaw. For I had married Pritam Devi and I knew her to be a virgin.

"Pritam Devi mixed with the other girls of my village easily. She belonged to our side and spoke our dialect. And before this calamity befell the Punjab all girls, Hindu and Muslim, were used to frolicking about together. She taught sowing and cutting to many maidens of our village and learned to cook in turn. Within three months or so she became as much a part of our community as any one else.

"By this time the strong arm of the law had been fully restored and a posse of police used to visit our village once a week or so to restore 'peoples' confidence'. Actually they were looking for stolen property and abducted women. And such are the dark powers of envy that the man whom I had slapped on questioning Pritam Devi's character, now reported to the police that I had a Muslim abducted woman in the house. Two policemen came to my house in my absence and questioned Pritam Devi. They said they would take her to her parents. But she boldly denied that she was a Muslim woman and said that they should come when the master of the house was in.

"This time the policemen went back. But a few days later they came with a regular warrant and asked Pritam Devi to go with them. She refused to do so. At which, so the neighbours told us, they dragged her by her hair, beat her, and pushed her along to the police station a good mile and a half from the village. When my brother and I reached home at night we were told of the occurrence.

"We rushed to the police station but were told that she had been despatched to Jullundur. Immediately we went to Jullundur from where we were directed to go to Delhi. After travelling for more than ten days we came back to our village utterly disappointed. All the information we could gather was that Pritam Devi had been restored to her parents in Pakihow?"

"This was only two weeks ago. Ever since then I am very sad and restless. I cannot do my work and do not even feel like eating and sleeping. Many a time I get up at night and go to the spot where I had found Pritam Devi, but in vain. Everybody tries to console me, but I am losing my health. What I cannot get over is the fact that they treated her so badly and called her an abducted woman. Do you think I could get her back somehow?"

And with this plaintive question Guro ended his story. I and my friend both advised him to be a man and forget about it. We said though the police had been rather high-handed, it was their duty to send back all Muslim women, because we wanted all Hindu women to come back from Pakistan. We tried to console him in every other way but he remained distracted and sad.

In time we came back to Bombay and in the rush of life's little lunacies forgot all about Guro. Suddenly one day my friend received a letter from Guro that he was reaching Bombay soon. We were both surprised. We wondered what was bringing Guro here.

We went to the station the next day. It was Guro all right. He had come all the way from Pathankot and said he was on his way to Shakargarh via Karachi and Lahore. Shakargarh (Continued on Page 21)

ON THE BRINK



—Bishop in the St. Louis Star-Times.

unconscious though moaning every now and then. I lifted her up in my arms and brought her home.

"I had come home at dusk and no one noticed me bringing her with me. People were frightened and did not stir out of their houses unnecessarily. On the advice of my brother I did not mention about her to anyone even the next day. We did not even think it safe to call the Hakim to look after her wound. We applied turmeric and poultices of our own concoction. She was young and fully desired to live. Within a fortnight or so her wound healed up and she began to move about freely. It was time for us to think of something to tell the people.

"Therefore I set about questioning her who she was and which was her village. She replied that her name was Ram Pyari and that she belonged to Shahpur. At this we prepared to take her back to her village. But she would have none of it. She said the Muslims had carried her away and her parents would not now take her back. When we insisted that we must take her back as otherwise we should get into trouble, she broke down and cried bitterly.

"We questioned her again and again but she was adamant. At last we told

know there is no female member in our house. We had to do something. So we consulted our Panchayat who advised me to change her religion and marry her.

"I was quite willing to follow their advice. I had been looking for a suitable girl to marry but had not found one. You know how difficult it is for poor people in our community to get married. Nevertheless I did not want to do anything against her will. Therefore I made up my mind to have a heart-to-heart talk to her.

"I put the proposal before Fatima, without further procrastination. She readily, nay enthusiastically agreed to it. I told her I was a poor man and she would have to work 12 hours a day 365 days in the year doing the thousand chores of a Jat's house. She said she was quite agreeable to that. She also thanked me for marrying her as she said there were hundreds of girls who had met much worse luck both in India and Pakistan. When I told her I had but one eye, she smiled and blushed and said that would ensure my being faithful to her.

"I got very excited at the prospect of marrying Fatima. For she was a very good-looking girl. She was one of those dainty girls of the cities whom



The eighth grand Garba Competition under the auspices of the Garba Mandal was presided by Mrs. Perin Dalal at St. Xavier's College Hall Right, Championship of the Garba competition was won by the Petit Parsi girls orphanage, Bandra.

PLANNING is a fairly recent phenomenon. This concept of planning has become intimately associated with Government regulation in many minds.

Both were taken to be deviations from the line of 19th century liberalism though large areas of the 20th century world tend to imagine themselves liberal societies. Planning and governmental regulation however have not much in common. Planning pre-supposes looking ahead and adjusting the steps to be taken to what will be needed and what is psychologically possible.

But the central planning authority need not be the national Government. It can be supranational planning and with a country it can be delegated or left to local, regional or functional authorities. It may be called the policy of decentralised democratic planning. Planning has wider scope than the national state and but a narrower function. The liberal state included a certain amount of conscious planning in the common interests of its citizens, such as providing means of communication, and in the interests of its weak citizens against the excesses of economic power of trusts and cartels such as passing factory and insurance laws. The need of planned action was felt and became necessary to meet social requirements. It became also necessary during war.

New Conception Of Freedom

The freedom of the citizen as contemplated in a liberal state becomes a problem to be analysed in a planned society. It has two aspects one civil, that is, the private sphere for the citizen, and the other political, that is, the extent of participation and partnership in the making and conduct of Government. One is freedom from the state and the other is freedom in the state.

In a planned system freedom from the state may decrease in common interests, but freedom in the sense of citizen's participation in Government activities may increase. Thus under planning a new conception of freedom and its field of activity is growing.

The freedom is that of participation of citizens in the control of their common affairs, and their field of activity lies where individual and group, state and supranational activities coincide. Participation denotes the citizen's relations to the kind of work which is no longer reserved for his individual activities but which he has to share with others. The conception of citizenship here changes from that of a passive and possessive citizen to that of an active and creative or participating citizen. This is a process of bridging the gap between individual citizen's freedom and his central government and common welfare. Thus citizen's participation in the preparation of plans and in translating the plans into a reality both become necessary in a democratically planned society. It is based on the principle of active participation and co-operation. In the 20th century the liberal state has to become more active, powerful and authoritative in the interests of social welfare to be achieved under planning.

Citizens' liberties have also to be restricted in the interests of his social or national welfare. Only his freedom to participate in the settlement of plans and purposes has to be expanded but his private initiative in these has to be curtailed in the inter-

Personal Freedom In Planned Society

WELFARE STATE AND LIMITS TO BUREAUCRATIC CONTROL

ests of planning for social welfare.

This active participation and co-operation are however essential and desirable.

Conditions Of Success

The state in a planned society in which the government is the planning authority runs the risk of ceasing to be a judge and of losing the umpire function which is the function of liberal state and thereby the moral authority of the state tends to diminish. Therefore the first condition of planning is that it has to be done in the interests of the citizens. It must receive a thoughtful appreciation of its pro's and con's by the ordinary citizen.

The second condition of a successful planning is that a wise distinction is to be made between the general planning and innumerable small details that had better be left to the people for whom and with whom the planning is done. The most impor-

tant decisions have to be taken centrally, but no central authority is wise, versatile and farsighted enough to regulate everything in detail. In order to fulfil this condition a certain amount of self-restraint on the part of government authorities is necessary and the more so as the ever-widening fields of state activity and the delegation of general powers is often necessary in regulating a not yet completely reconnoitred matter tend to increase the planner's sense of importance and power. For this purpose there should be control of the government machinery by parliament and other existing institutions. It should exercise full control over the inner workings of the government machine. It is however not a control of all imaginable details.

planning to the shifting aspects of the situation. The delegation to functional agencies set up specially for planning the particular sector of social life concerned is the obvious solution. The inadvisability of letting all planning activities centre in the national state is obvious in cases that have to be planned. They cover such a large field that its centre cannot be said to be the capital of one national state.

Presentday society knows many spheres of interests where co-ordination and central planning are highly necessary and yet no national government is able and powerful enough to regulate the thing on its own. Therefore co-operation between various states through functional agencies has to be done.

Planning And Freedom

Therefore it is necessary that the position of the citizen's natural sphere of freedom with his guaranteed liber-

BY PROF. S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR

ties under a system in which large number of social activities, much larger than in the liberal society of the nineteenth century, must be co-ordinated and organised long in advance, that is planned or partially withdrawn from the sphere of individual activities and transferred to group agencies amongst which the state is the principle one. No society not even the most liberal one, is completely free from interference with individual action.

There is no such thing as planning versus freedom. It is freedom under planning or freedom and planning. The policies of planning are a matter of weighing one interest against the other, the interest of the citizens in having and keeping the largest possible amount of personal freedom against the interest which the intended measures of planning for the sector of community life concerned are to be regulated. The liberties of the citizen when numerous and actively exercised at the same time can conflict with one another. Political scientists consider that political democracy and social democracy are no opposites but that the progressive drawing of larger numbers of citizens into the sphere where legislation of a social kind provided them with material goods and a feeling of security can be nothing else than the further consequence of their being included in the sphere of civil freedom that began a few centuries ago and developed gradually. Welfare and freedom are not antagonistic. Welfare policies are a lengthening of the line of political

development and not an attempt to deviate from that line or to cross it out.

Welfare State

The main point to be considered is what consequences for the citizen's freedom lie in the extremely heavy stress our present planned society (and nearly all countries are planned in different degrees) puts on the social welfare of the citizens.

What is called the welfare state seems to have become an ineradicable element of political party programmes. British Conservatives in their election programme attempt to outdo Labour in promises of social security. The facts point in that direction and we have to face the consequences, and study the advantages and danger inherent in the situation that surrounds us.

If there is a diminishing amount of civil freedom as against an increasing amount of social welfare, this transfer of stress from one aspect of human interests to another cannot go on indefinitely.

It is, however, impossible to lay down a fixed prior rule as to the exact point at which "planning" has to stop in order not to endanger the citizen's liberties too much and thus frustrate the ultimate aim for which all policy is made, namely, human happiness, however one cares to define that word in detail.

Central Planning

Let us see the limits of central planning as they exist on the side of planning authority, in particular, the national state. Central planning needs a central apparatus or a bureaucracy. Central planners are to do their work in constant consultation with private persons and social groups other than the state. But there are limits beyond which the bureaucratic control had better not go, because great power exercised by men is often corruptible and ignorant. Central planners themselves are liable to these faults.

There are three natural limitations to central planning or to its usefulness.

MORAL LIMITS: It is easy to overburden people, and after all planner's expertness does not exclude ordinary human fallibility. All power corrupts and tends to inflate the bureaucrat's feeling of self-importance and power. This drawback can be lessened by bringing the central authorities in constant face-to-face consultation with other people, and by delegating some parts of the planning and a large amount of the execution of plans to regional and local authorities, and if possible, to groups of citizens. But the danger exists. The central and (in the last resort) decisive power of the planners makes them the most dangerous bureaucrats.

INTELLECTUAL LIMITS: Human intellect, foresight and versatility has its limits. The central planners can extend their collective intellectual capacities by working in closely integrated teams, and again consulting the individual citizens of their particular field of study, but it need hardly be said that collective work has also its law of diminishing returns, certainly when applied to numerous consultations in order to arrive at results it is for good reasons that most of the plans are today seen as one man's main responsibility.

PSYCHOLOGICAL LIMITS: It has to do with the psychological reaction of people to any central planning when it is felt to be a kind of bureaucratic control over the life of the ordinary citizen and forms a transition to the next state of totalitarianism.

Talking of Books —

LEAF FROM GANDHIJI'S PRISON LIFE

Sushila Naiyar's Story Of Period In Aga Khan Palace

"BAPUNA KARAVASNI KAHANI" (Twenty-one months in Aga Khan Palace). By Dr. Sushila Naiyar. Published by Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 6.

THE life of an epoch-making personality becomes a wondrous tale for humanity. It brings a ray of hope in the darkest despair, it shows the essential humanity of every great soul, it teaches courage, faith and nobility of thought, speech, and action, and becomes a perennial fount of inspiration for posterity.

This is the main reason of today's ever-increasing thirst for Gandhian literature, especially for the biographies of Gandhiji. Many such books have been already published. We stand so near to the life and times of Gandhiji that we have not yet gained the right perspective enabling us to estimate every book correctly. Perhaps the future critic may have a hard time separating the gold from the dross. But however the currents of thought may change, we can confidently claim that 'Bapuna Karavasni Kahani' will always remain one of the best books on Gandhiji.

Written by one of the inmates of Bapu's little household, the book has the supreme merit of being authentic. Besides it covers one of the most dramatically tense periods of Bapu's life. The last and the greatest Satyagraha campaign of Gandhiji had just started when he, along with other Congress leaders, was imprisoned without trial. Dr. Sushila Naiyar stayed with Bapu throughout his imprisonment. This diary of hers faithfully records Bapu's prison-life day by day. Through the pages of her book we can have a glimpse of the inner workings of Bapu's mind during this critical period.

In many ways the book reminds one of Mahadeobhai's diary. In a sense one might even call it a continuation of the same, as it actually begins only a few days before Mahadeobhai's death. And if Mahadeobhai can be called Bapu's Son, Sushila can be called his daughter. Her understanding and representation of Bapu's mind is just as subtle, loving and acute as Mahadeobhai's was.

The fact that Bapu himself looked into her diary from time to time and endorsed it, makes the book much more valuable to us.

DOUBLE TRIAL

Apart from the Satyagraha campaign which changed the destiny of India, the portion covered is important in Gandhiji's life in another way. It was during these months that he sustained the two greatest shocks to his personal life. These were the deaths of Mahadeobhai and Ba. How deeply he felt the grief may be seen from the following remarks.

"...His memory haunts me all the twenty-four hours. Mahadeo was my spare body. A work entrusted to him was as good as a work done."

"Mahadeo went away in a minute. But Ba was tortured for weeks—I cannot forget those days."

"Ba's death was magnificent. It gives me great pleasure in a way. The misery is due to my own selfishness. After a companionship of sixty-two years her separation hurts me, I cannot wrench her memories from my heart however I may try."

These utterances from the great soul whose very life was an incessant offering to his country move the deepest chords of sympathy in a human heart. Gandhiji was never demonstrative. The misery behind these words of that austere life must have been unfathomable indeed. We can but mutely admire the great resolution of seeing his country free that sustained Gandhiji through these trials.

FASTING ORDEAL

It was the same overpowering impulse which kept Gandhiji alive through his momentous twenty-one days' fast during this confinement.

The fasts of Gandhiji usually appear to the layman like thunderbolts from heaven. They are as unscrutable, as unpredictable. Here you have the opportunity of seeing each succeeding stage of the resolution to fast, its various reactions, and the ultimate beginning of the historic fast. Gandhiji's theory of fasting has baffled and perplexed his most staunch followers at times. But Bapu's fasts were always in accordance with his personality and philosophy.

Besides these important incidents and their reactions on Gandhiji's life, the diary gives us Bapu's views on subjects like the philosophy of non-violence, Indian and world politics, the significance of spinning, Marxism, capitalism etc.

The strikingly original way of his thinking is almost always logical, convincing yet hard. Hundreds may have the thoughts of Gandhiji. How many have his courage of following up his convictions? That courage is one of the highlights of his character. Without it he could not have been the greatest personality of our age.

Dr. Sushila's book makes us intimately acquainted with Gandhiji's personal life. That in itself is enough to tempt any reader. But it has additional attractions also. It gives us a beautiful pen-picture of Mahadeobhai's last days, Mahadeobhai's simplicity, gentleness, affectionateness, his singular devotion to Mahatma—all these, and many other traits of his character are faithfully and lovingly portrayed here. The heart-rending scene of his death is immortalized by her touching description which shows all the sorrow of her heart, but which is free from unnecessary melodrama or sentimentalism.

MRS. NAIDU

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is another character in her story whose public life is known to all.

But very few of us know the bubbling good humour of the poetess who exercised motherly tyranny over all the inmates including even Gandhiji.

In the pages of Dr. Sushila's diary we come across the innocent mirth enlivening the drab prison life. The incident of presenting a kid as bowing to Gandhiji as an elder brother on his birthday is very enjoyable indeed. Again, she has rightly understood and depicted the character of Kasturba. The earnestness of her recital makes us share her hopes and fears during the critical times of Ba's sickness and Bapu's fasts.

For the future historian the book will be an immense help in rebuilding the life of Bapu. It is equally valuable today to all those for whom Bapu's life was the source of all inspiration. We congratulate Dr. Sushila Naiyar for this excellent publication.

—D. G. P.

GURO, THE JAT

(Continued from Page 19)

is about 30 miles from Pathankot across the river Ravi, but such were the walls created by our tin gods that no one could hope to cross the border and live. So Guro had to come to Bombay to take a ship to Karachi and then a train to Lahore, Sialkot and Shakargarh, in all about 3,000 miles!

By way of explanation Guro produced a letter written in Urdu. It was

from Fatima. She said her parents were treating her very badly because she had told them of her marriage to Guro and refused to marry a Muslim. She was not being given enough to eat and was forced to live in a hovel all alone. She said she would kill herself, unless Guro came and rescued her.

In those days no permits were required to go to Pakistan. But conditions there were disturbed and we asked Guro how he would save himself. Of course he suggested the natural way out. He said he would call himself Mohammad Din, and that was that. And though we have divided this country between Hindus and Muslims I could not see how anyone could make out the difference between Guro and Mohammad Din as long as Guro chose to call himself Mohammad Din. We did not try to prevent Guro from going, not that that would have helped.

This was some two weeks ago and there had been no news from Guro. And now I was listening to this broadcast I knew the man referred to was Guro. A few days later my friend received a letter scribbled hastily on the inside of an envelope and post-marked Lahore. In this Guro wrote how he reached Shakargarh without any trouble and met Fatima through the good offices of a Muslim friend of his. Her father and mother came to know of his presence in Shakargarh and tried to get him killed as a Hindu. But he declared before a Mulla that he was a Muslim now, and intended to live in Pakistan. Even then Fatima's father was adamant.

Finally, Guro wrote, Fatima's brother thought of the ingenious plan of declaring him a spy. This did it. He was arrested and was being taken to Lahore when he had managed to drop this letter.

After that there has been no news from Guro, not even an announcement over the radio. Guro the Jat, the man who fell in love without knowing it, has become a martyr. Martyr to love or to the sacredness of humanity—who can tell?

PRAVDA RULES RUSSIA



(Continued From Page 4)

— not the smallest vestige of ornament or personal belonging.

Any house could be exchanged for any other without the tenant being aware of the alteration.

Of course the members of a collective take all their pleasures in common and their homes are only, as it were, lairs to sleep in; the whole interest of their lives is centred in the club.

Doubtless the happiness of all can most easily be achieved by the sacrifice of the individuality of each, through conformity. But can it be called progress, this loss of individuality, this uniformity, towards which everything in Russia is now tending? I cannot believe that it is.

In the Soviet Union it is accepted once and for all that on every subject — whatever may be the issue — there can only be one opinion, the right one. And each morning "Pravda" tells the people what they need to know, and must believe and think.

When I was in the Soviet Union I was astonished to see no mention in the papers of the Civil War in Spain, which at the time, was causing much troubled anxiety in democratic circles. I expressed my pained surprise to my interpreter and noticed some embarrassment on his part, but he thanked me for my observations and said that he would transmit them to the correct quarter. That evening, at the usual ceremonial dinner, there were many speeches and toasts according to the usual custom. When the health of all the guests and hosts had been drunk, one of my party, Jef Last, rose to his feet and, in Russian, proposed a toast to the triumph of the Red cause on the Spanish front. The company applauded with some embarrassment and lack of cordiality. I

Books Received

INTER-ALLIED REPARATION AGENCY: Report of the Secretary General for the Year 1949, published by The Inter-Allied Reparation Agency, Brussels.

A NOTE ON BALANCED CULTIVATION: Published by the All-India Congress Committee, 7, Jantar Manatar Road, New Delhi. pp. 58. Price Re. 1.

IS INTERLOCKING HARMFUL?: Published by The Secretary, Employers' Association, 15, Park Street, Calcutta 16. pp. 11. Price Re. 1.

SRI SRI NITYAGOPAL: By Srimat Swami Nitpadananda Abadhuta, published by Mahanirvan Math, Nabadwip, Nadia, West Bengal. pp. 353. Price 3/8.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS: By Sri Swami Sivananda, published by The Sivananda Publication League, Ananda Kutir, Rishikesh (U.P.) pp. 268. Price Rs. 5.

HEALTH AND LONG LIFE: By Swami Sivananda, published by The Yoga Vedanta Forest University, Divine Life Society, Ananda Kutir, Rishikesh. pp. 379. Price Rs. 5.

GRACE OF THE GREAT AND OTHER ESSAYS: By M. P. Pandit, published by The Society for the Spiritual and Cultural Renaissance of Bharat, Madras 4. pp. 88. Price Rs. 1-8.

WONDERS OF THE TIME-SPACE: By Swami Madhavtirtha, published by Vedant Ashram, Post Valad. pp. 293. Price Rs. 3.

MUSLIM LEAGUE ATTACK ON SIKHS AND HINDUS IN THE PUNJAB 1947: Published by Shriromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, Amritsar, pp. 352. Price Rs. 8.

THE ACCOUNTANTS' GUIDE 1950: Compiled and published by Mr. L. V. Gopalan at "Srinivasam", Lakshimpuram, Madras 14.

thought, and replied immediately with a toast to Stalin.

When my turn came I lifted my glass to the political prisoners in Germany. This time the toast was vociferously applauded and with no half-hearted enthusiasm—answered again by another toast to Stalin. All present knew what to think about the victims of Fascism in Germany and what attitude to adopt. But on the Spanish question "Pravda" had not yet made any official pronouncement and they did not dare risk approval without getting a lead and knowing what they were expected to think. It was only a few days later, when we had arrived at Sebastopol, that an immense wave of sympathy unfurled from the Red Square in Moscow and, through "Pravda", swept across the whole country. By now the minds of the people are so well trained in conformity that compliance has become natural and easy for them—I do not believe that it is hypocrisy—so that each time you speak with one Russian it is as if you had spoken with all.

(To be continued).

Painless Bearbirth

An 800-pound bear normally gives birth to a cub of about two pounds, about one four-hundredth of her own weight. A human infant, whose mother might tip the scales at 160 pounds, would, by the same proportion, weigh but a paltry six and one-half ounces! Curious also is the fact that, for the bear-mother candour is almost painless, she being still in the stupor of hibernation. Her first awareness of her little one is occasioned by the insistent tugging peculiar to the hungry new-born of all mammals.

My dear Sisters & Brothers.

I WISH that your contributions should appear in this corner—as many as possible—stories, poems, games, tricks and smiles, also drawings and photographs. Please do send them to us at the address of Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and we shall be glad to publish them. I do hope you will send us these positively.

My Best Beloved

The following essay has been written by Sister P. N. Pramila Devi of Madras:—

He was just twenty years old when I first came in contact with him. From then our affection grew more and more, and we came closer to each other as days passed. His attachment to me was of a peculiar kind; it was wonderful!

Our relationship continued for years and years. On many an occasion I would sit in his lap and by his side. Times without number he skipped his meals and nights without number he sacrificed his sleep in order to comfort me.

Time rolled on, and with due speed, our mutual affection also grew by leaps and bounds.... and I suddenly found that I could not live away from him. Even when he went out for a while, I anxiously awaited his return.

Now came a very irksome period, a trying time. After completing my studies at the secondary school, I had to go outside for my higher education. As there was no go, we had to part with each other. But what a heart-rending parting it was!

Two long years of separation.... How I longed for his company then! At meals, in bed, while studying or walking, practically all the twenty-four hours of the day, I was thinking of the happy days I had passed with him. Often I counted the number of days for the next long vacation and I cherished hopes of seeing him and spending my holidays with him.

Whenever I received a letter from him, my heart was filled with joy, and I used to read it over and over again. The letters that I wrote him were sweet, couched in words of affection. I read them several times before dropping them in the Post Box. The only nerve tonic, whenever I felt uneasy or out of sorts, was his photograph. What an amount of relief it was, looking at his photo! It seemed as if he was really speaking to me then: His smile was a great solace and comfort.

After spending two long years, having completed my examination, I took the next available train to go to him. The whole night of the journey was dreary, and the train appeared to be moving with hardly any speed at all. How I craved for meeting him, for seeing him face to face!

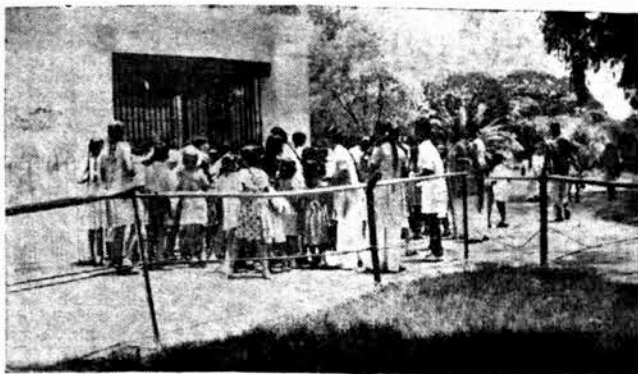
The train at last reached its destination. He was there on the station platform awaiting my arrival. I cannot express the joy that I felt on meeting my best beloved father. Now he is with me, and I am so happy in his sweet and affectionate company:

Steel In A Vacuum

The time-honoured method of making mainsprings and hairsprings for watches and clocks, and other springs, too, is going into eclipse. At various factories the operations necessary are now carried out under vacuum, so that all air is excluded.

At the high temperatures of quenching and annealing when the normal method is used, the oxygen of the air combines with the steel springs. This is known as oxidation, and produces various colours from light straw, through dark straw to light blue and dark blue, depending on the temperature.

When done under vacuum no such



Balkan-Ji-Bari Children's visit to the Zoological garden.

colours appear, the springs emerging bright. This means that the steel is actually stronger, because there is no oxidation of its molecules; moreover, no finishing is required.

In fabricating jet engine parts, too, the vacuum method is used. Parts for jet engines must stand up to a strain unknown to older engines, and if they were made in an ordinary foundry by a blacksmith they would not be strong enough. In this, as in many other things, "only the best, is good enough."

Is Soap A Modern Invention?

Most of us think of soap as being a modern invention, but this is not so. Pliny, the ancient Greek, says that soap was discovered by the Gauls, and was composed of tallow and ashes. Last century a soap-boiler's shop was discovered in the ruins of Pompeii, overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79. It is even mentioned in the Bible, Jeremiah saying: "For though thou wash thee with nitre and take thee much soap....."

Arithmetic

I never knew such horrid things
As figures, figures, figures!
I never add up twice alike.
And then the whole class sniggers.

My teacher says: "If twenty men
Take half an hour to run
To catch a train a mile away,
How long will it take one?"

Oh, dear, dear, me! I cannot see
Why all the girls should smile.
While I am working out how long
It takes to run a mile.

Cure For A Cough

Out in the Solomon Islands there are 24 children who will never forget the time when they had whooping cough. For alarmed by the increase of this epidemic, the Colony's Medical Department decided to experiment with altitude therapy.

Accordingly, the 24 excited young Solomon Islanders were taken up in an aeroplane which cruised at 10,000 feet for an hour. For many of the children the treatment was successful. In six cases the whooping spasms ceased completely and in eight others the patients showed considerable improvement.

The Gul Mohur

"Look at me! Admire me! Come to me!" This is what the beautiful Gul

Mohur blossom seems to say way up on the branches of a tall tree. Well, let us look at one of the blossoms tossed down to us by the storm.

Notice the five, green sepals or covering leaves, rather thick, and each with a brave red lining. This calyx is a substantial one. Between the sepals are the dainty petals of the corolla, at first narrow and then widening out into a frilled top. One petal is superb—it is longer, more frilled and, besides the flame colour of the other four you will notice pale yellow streaked with crimson. She's certainly well-dressed. No wonder the insects cannot resist her—they simply must come and drink the nectar of this gorgeous beauty. Sh-h-h! That's exactly what the beauty wants—an insect visitor to bring—and to take away—pollen.

Inside the corolla, you will notice ten slender, red filaments with a tiny, black head on each. These are the stamens and on each is an anther or pollen box. Pollen grains are so light that they can be blown about or carried by visiting insects. In the centre of the stamens, stands the pistil, erect. It is slightly more slender and it has a sticky green top of stigma which catches pollen grains. The most important part of the flower you cannot see at all because it is at the bottom of the pistil, well protected by the stamens, the petals and the sepals. It is called the ovary or seed box.

When the flower has done its duty by attracting insects by its form and colour, it sheds its gorgeous array and all that remains is the ovary. This grows and ripens into an enormous, flat pod with about fifty seeds in it. It is difficult to believe that such a dainty flower could produce a fruit two feet long and an inch and a half wide but it is so.

Have you noticed the leaves of the tree? They are known as compound leaves because each leaf is split up into a number of tiny leaflets. They are very sensitive and fold up when there is heavy rain.

The trunk of the tree is rough and after it has grown straight for about six or seven feet, it branches out freely to spread its pretty leaves and flowers to the sunlight.

At this time of the year, the pads are hanging ripe. Soon they will dry and the seeds will scatter about. Then, boys and girls, another little Gul Mohur tree will begin to sprout.

—THERESA

Tongue Twister

The critical cricket critic of Cricklewood criticised the critic's criticism of the cricket at Crickleth.

Mean Behaviour

A Deman fast bowler named Mean, Caused a panic on our village green. He broke several stumps, Gave the batsmen the jumps, And then finally flattened the screen.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari Units Visiting Committee—Shrimati Babiben Moolji Dayal, Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya, Shri Turth Sabhani, Shrimati Vidya Motiram and Shri Shewak Bhojraj—visited the Andheri Balkan-Ji-Bari. Dr. D. D. Mehta, Principal of the Housing Morarji Public School, and Shri H. B. Vaidya, Secretary of the Andheri Balkan-Ji-Bari, were cordial to the visitors. A child showed his wonderful tricks, and Shrimati Babiben and Shri Shewakbhai addressed the audience.

All are welcome to join the Balkan-Ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and emolument forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, who will be very glad to hear from you. If you are already enrolled in the organisation, you will do a good thing by introducing it to your friends.

JAI HIND!
*All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada*

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

Ceylon Game To Squeeze Out Indians

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(Continued from page 6)

views of the Government of India disapproving the policy of the Government of Ceylon over the question of Citizenship, Ceylonisation and Immigration are unequivocal and clear. Therefore, there need be no alarm at all at his presence there.

It will not be out of place if, in conclusion, I also refer to the message of the Prime Minister on the eve of his departure to the United Kingdom for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. He said that the slight discontent that had raised its head among one section of an important community will die down. How can it die down? Tea, Rubber and Coconut industries, in the words of the Prime Minister, have done well but the workers on these industries have lost their citizenship and franchise and are today living as stateless people in this country. The Prime Minister cannot deny that such a situation has been created for these workers by deliberate and active policy of his government. It is for the Government of Ceylon, headed by the Rt. Hon'ble D. S. Senanayake to formulate its policies affording scope to all the communities in this island so that the millions of our New Nation in every walk of life will pull together as one team in the common joy of service to our Motherland. We, Ceylon Indians, can only offer co-operation. But reciprocation of this gesture rests with the Government of Ceylon.—(India Press Service)

Some time ago in Kansas a mail sack bulging with letters fell under the wheels of a train and was cut to shreds. The scraps and tatters were collected and the whole hopeless jumble dropped into the Post Office's lap to be pieced together. The P.O. was equal to the task. The job was done so thoroughly that one man received a letter he'd read, torn up and thrown away while waiting for his train on that fateful day.

—Gladys U.S.A.

I'm quite sure that I have no prejudices and I think I have no colour prejudices, nor caste prejudices, nor creed prejudices. Indeed, I can stand any society. All that I care to know is that a man is a human being—that is enough to me; he can't be any worse.

Mark Twain



Is this child riding a real elephant?



"We two together shall think and work hard."

THE NOVELS OF FAULKNER

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(Continued from page 2)

constructive plane of creative endeavour. Those who look forward to the future for the solution of today's problems can conceive of a ground for hope and satisfying reasons for positive action in the present. Faulkner has neither hope nor faith in the future. His wistful eyes are fixed on the bygone age of courage and chivalry, the age of "those gallant agrarian knights who very much like Don Quixote, went forth in 1861 to perish in combat with the 'Dynamo'". Frustrated because this age can never possibly exist again—if it ever existed—he wreaks his vengeance upon his own time by imagining in a brutal distortions of incident and grotesque symbols of nightmarish horror such as "rapes and castrations, incestuous romances and idiot flirtations with cows".

For, the violent deaths and murders and all the horrible abnormalities that fill the pages of his novels are not mere "exhibits of sensationalism." Faulkner does not utilise them for their own sake in the manner of the second rate writer of crime fiction. In his work, they are symbols of the sense of social and moral decay which has preoccupied the south since the Reconstruction Period. They are images of the deeprooted spiritual malaise which he is constantly probing.

"Soldier's Day", Faulkner's first novel is, in many ways "representative of Faulkner's mentality. The hero, Donald Mohan, returns to his home in Georgia wounded, like his creator, in an air-crash. He has lost his memory and his wits and is capable only of the most elementary and automatic reactions to life. Yet his family refuses to acknowledge the change that has taken place in him and his fiancée, Cecily Saunders, heroically refuses to break her engagement. But she soon finds the strain unbearable and impulsively gives herself up to a young man who has been courting her for sometime. When she sees Mohan again she cuts him dead!

The novel expresses the tremendous sense of futility that was the heritage of the war. What is more significant, however, is Faulkner's attitude towards the modern woman as revealed in the behaviour of Cecily. If Mohan is an idiot, he is at least pathetic. Cecily is nothing but contemptible. She is in fact the prototype of the Faulknerian conception of the emancipated woman of the 20th Century—shallow, irresponsible and sensually insatiable.

SARTORIS (1929) Faulkner's third novel again reverts to the theme of war. The scene is set in a town of the southern states, the locale of most of the novels of Faulkner. The men of the Sartoris family had fought with incredible heroism in the Civil war and still carry the proud memories of their romantic, feudal past. Like Donald Mohan of **SOLDIER'S DAY**, young Bayard Sartoris returns from the war obsessed with the memory of his twin brother's death. He is insensible to everything else and not even marriage and the birth of a child can relieve him of his infantile obsession. Defeated in her attempt to awaken him from his childhood memories, his wife returns to her brother, for once, for the affection she needs. Bayard, unable to endure the post-war disillusion, though he could go through the war, commits a spectacular suicide on a hired aeroplane. The novel, which opened with the gallantry and idealism of a vanishing past closes on a tremendous note of terror.

SARTORIS is written in a wandering technique in which past and present are mixed up. This technique is used to even more magnificent purpose in **THE SOUND AND THE FURY** published in the same year as **SARTORIS**. The scene of this great novel is again laid in Jefferson, Mississippi; and the Joycean "interior monologue" employing free association and shifting sequences of time and place is used to picture the decadence of the genteel Compson family and rise of the new avaricious and "practical" commercial South. The story is told through the stream of consciousness of the three Compson brothers and finally in an objective account. The first quarter of the novel that records the obscure and anguished meditations of Benjy Compson, the idiot on the morning of his 33rd birthday is a



Howard Schenken And
Richard L. Frey

Both sides vulnerable
North dealer

NORTH			
♠	A 7 2		
♥	Q 6		
♦	Q 6 3 2		
♣	A K 10 5		
WEST			
♠	8 4 3		
♥	J 10 9 7 6 2		
♦	10 9		
♣	8 4		
EAST			
♠	Q J 10 6		
♥	K 3		
♦	K J 8 5		
♣	7 6 2		
SOUTH			
♠	K 9 5		
♥	A 8 5		
♦	A 10 9		
♣	Q J 9		
The bidding			
North	East	South	West
1♣	Pass	2NT	Pass
3NT	All Pass		

WEST opened the jack of hearts dummy put up the queen, and East covered with the king. South was disappointed to find the weak spot of the hand attacked so devastatingly at the very first trick. He properly refused the first trick and, when hearts were continued, held up his ace until the third round of the suit. Declarer could count on winning

memorable tour de force. Like so many of Faulkner's characters Benjy lives in the past; his poignant speculations centre round his sister, Caddy. Who had loved and taken care of him when he was a child of five and who is now gone from him for ever.

The reflections of Quentin Compson at Harvard, which form the second section of the novel, take us eighteen years back. His thoughts again centre on the sweetness and affection of his sister, Caddy, his infantile passion for her and the shock of his disillusionment when he finds that she has lost her virtue, is pregnant, and is to marry one Herbert Head for money.

His jealousy, his still persisting affection for his sister, and his pathetic attempt to take the blame on himself for her sins are portrayed with a sureness of touch that makes his portrait one of the greatest triumphs of modern fiction.

Through Jason the third brother and the Negro servant, Dilsey, we get further glimpses of the family tragedy. We learn of the death of Quentin's father, the history of Caddy after her marriage and that of her daughter, Quentin, who pursuing the same course as Caddy, herself completes the cycle of the action, and returns us once more Benjy who remains just where he was at the beginning of the novel.

What is remarkable about this tragic story of moral degradation besides its technique is the astonishing success with which Faulkner is able to convince us of the essential purity, the quite unique innocence of his characters, (particularly of Quentin and Caddy) through the entire process of their debasement.

SANCTUARY, Faulkner's next novel, was avowedly written as a "pot-boiler; and though probably his most popular work is certainly not his best. It is a gangster story gilded with horrors, with crooks, prostitutes, bootleggers and pimps as its principal characters. The raping of the college flapper, Temule Drake, by the gangster Popeye, her elopement with him and her subsequent career in a house of prostitution constitute Faulkner's commentary on the modern American female. Temple Drake willingly submits to her own degradation, gives false evidence to condemn a friend of Popeye for his crime against her. The mob storm the jail and publicly burn the friend, while Popeye escapes only to be

only four clubs, two spades, one heart and one diamond in top cards. Since the game-going trick could come only in diamonds, South had to depend somewhat on luck. The situation was clearly hopeless if West held the king of diamonds. The moment South tried to develop a second diamond trick for himself, West would pounce on the trick with his king of diamonds (if he had it) and run the rest of his long hearts. Therefore South had to play the hand in the hope that East held the king of diamonds.

Declarer cashed his four clubs first, ending in his own hand, and then led the ten of diamonds towards dummy. He heaved a sigh of relief when West produced a low card rather than the dreaded king. Hoping that West held the jack of diamonds, declarer let the ten of diamonds ride.

As it happened, East was able to win this trick with the jack of diamonds. However, the play marked East with the king of diamonds. Declarer was therefore able to win East's spade return with dummy's ace and return a diamond, finessing through East for the king. When this finesse succeeded, South's contract was assured.

subsequently hung for a murder he did not commit."

"Cheap job" as it is, **SANCTUARY** is still a grim, sadistic moralising on modern American life by a rather unsympathetic American puritan.

AS I LAY DYING published in the same year as **SANCTUARY** is less "sensational" in its episodes and contains many elements of true tragedy though it ends in a brutal farce.

The story relates to the expedition to Jefferson of a poor, white family of Mississippi mountains to bury the rotting corpse of their dead mother. The complex but typically Faulknerian emotional relationships of the family are unfolded with wonderful realism and the dominance of the irrational in human nature is brought out with magnificent art.

The characters however, fail to rise to full tragic stature. Anse, the comic father, is in fact the most vivid of them all. After all the pain and horror that is involved in the death of Mrs. Bundeen, he emerges triumphantly with a new Mrs. Bundeen and a new set of artificial teeth.

LIGHT IN AUGUST (1932) is perhaps Faulkner's most outstanding achievement. It synthesises all the trains of his thought and focusses the entire range of grievances against modern civilisation. Though the story is cast in the form of an objective narrative rather than that of the interior monologue, the exposition is hardly simple. There are stories within stories and these are further broken in time and place.

The novel opens with Lena, a poor white mountain girl, pregnant and tramping the road to the town of Jefferson to seek the father of her child, in the naive belief that he will marry her. Through her story we come to Byron Bunch who falls in love with her and takes upon himself the responsibility for her protection though he knows that she loves another. He turns for assistance to Rev. Gail High Tower, the minister who, betrayed by his wife and bounded out of his pulpit by the congregation, still remains tolerant, kindly and understanding.

From the story of High Tower we come at last to the murder of Joe Christmas and the love affairs of Joe Christmas and Jonah Burden, of which it is the culmination. Miss Burden a Northern woman, we learn, was hated by her neighbours because of her sympathy for Negroes. She is actually a starved spinster and her sympathy for Joe Christmas, perse-

ELECTRONIC EVE

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(Continued from Page 2)

memory for life's tender little moments, and those who don't have an automatic memory keep diaries.

I know of one girl who kept detailed record of all her pre-wedding dates with her intended—and it was a long engagement. Later, of course, she was forever trapping him with recollections of "our first visit to Aunt Hetty's together" or "our first double date together at the movies."

After he finally discovered the diary and reproached her for unfair marriage practices, did she repent and say she was sorry?

She did not. After she had thoroughly castigated him for examining other people's diaries, she said, "Don't you want me to comfort myself by remembering our romance together, you beast, particularly when you can't?"

The warning is plain. Every man ought to keep a detailed log of his courtship and study it once a week. That may be hard to do, of course. But the only alternative is to avoid any romantic words, activities or places when you're with the woman you love. And that's even harder.

cut and despised because of his Negro blood, is represented as basically perverted. She seizes upon Christmas as a lover and quickly appalls him with her Nymphomania. Christmas can only escape from her bitchery by murdering her, and this he does. At the end, Fate, symbolised by the Player, pursues him and cold bloodedly mutilates and kills him.

This queer tale with its strange perversions and gruesome horrors contains the core of the meaning of Faulkner's work. His subsequent novels, dealing with southern life e.g. **ABSALOM, ABSALOM** (1936) and **HAMLET** (1940) confirm the judgment he passes here on modern industrial life.

The debasement of modern society is symbolised for him by the emancipated Negro and the contemporary woman. The mating of these two in **LIGHT IN AUGUST** is a warning that eventually the Negro will overrun the entire western hemisphere.

This is, of course, for Faulkner, the supreme horror. His cult of the slave-owning, pre-Civil War South compels him to regard the Negro as the cause of the destruction of all he holds most dear. His admiration for the lady of the southern age of Chivalry makes him regard the modern woman as degraded and graceless and the fundamental source of corruption as she is the source of life. In conjunction with the Negro savage, she will breed "coloured degenerate" who will reign supreme "the Moronic emperor of the future."

This curiously perverted view of the state of contemporary humanity this sense of its unredeemable debasement is to be attributed to Faulkner's involvement with the primitive culture of his race, the growth of which was cut off by the Civil War and the rise of modern industry and commerce.

His work manifests the extreme hallucinations arising from obsession with an age which can never conceivably be brought into being.

All his tenderness and compassion are reserved for the children of degenerate aristocracy for they are all that is left of the golden age of which he dreams. For others he has no feeling to spare except that of malice. Whatever their sufferings, they cannot hope for redemption. Indeed in the world of Faulkner, there is no redemption only evil breeding evil, destruction and violent death.

Yet there is no gainsaying the power of his work. For all the disconcerting tricks of style, the wanton disregard of sequence and syntax and the tendency to break into verbal experiments, his work provides the reader with moments of exaltation scarcely to be found elsewhere in modern literature.

Especially in the evolution of our infantile origins, no contemporary novelist can surpass Faulkner.

Though his inability to extricate himself from his obsessions seems to suggest that Faulkner will never realise his potentialities, his work remains individual, powerful and at times magnificent.

Personality Plus 'Guts'

CHARACTER IS KEYSTONE OF LIFE TRIUMPHANT

NOTHING so much distinguishes one man, or woman, from another as 'character'

Men and women may differ in ability or opportunity, in brawn or brain, in education or social status. But whether men or women make a success of life depends upon none of these things but upon 'character.' For character is a synthesis of all the other qualities, a working combination of all the qualities of personality—plus "guts": says a writer in "Psychology."

This is most clearly seen in adversity. The strong character stands firm like a rock amid the battering of the seas of misfortune. Like a rock, too, such a character remains when the storm has passed, even though the seas may be filled with the wreckage of less durable material.

Character—a strong, vigorous, purposive character—is the key to success, the foundation stone of a noble life, the keystone of the life triumphant.

The word "character" has a variety of meanings, ranging from a moral judgment as in the phrase "a bad character", to a term denoting eccentricity as in the words "something of a character."

But for our purpose, character denotes an integration of the personality, an "added" quality which unifies all the others to the greatest effect. It is something "added" to those who have made the most of all their other gifts, and who have employed such gifts towards a specific purpose that will benefit themselves and their fellowmen.

Staying Power

Let us imagine a man of brilliant intellect, but devoid of purpose. Here we see a man who does things by fits and starts, secures a brilliant success, but by subsequent folly sacrifices the ground gained.

He lacks the "staying power" that will lead him to true achievement. He has all the essential qualities for a successful life—except one—character! He is like a boiler capable of exerting tremendous pressure, but the power generated is allowed to leak away uselessly never performing solid work.

Such a man is like a motor-car equipped with a splendid engine, with first-class transmission, road-worthy in every way but one. The machine is incomplete because the engine is not bolted to the body, and the slightest jar will tear the contraption apart.

Such is the man, however well blessed in other ways, who lacks a strong, firm character. The personality fails to stand up to the buffeting of life.

Now let us look at the man of strong, forceful, vigorous character. Whatever his initial setbacks, however rough the road he travels, whatever the obstacles in his path, he plods steadfastly on until his goal is reached. He triumphs over adversity and is greater than the circumstances which oppose him. For in a strong character, all the resources of mind and body are concentrated upon life's objective. A strong character implies a synthesis of personality, a concentration of all the vital forces along the channels of purpose.

The strong character is not bowed down by depression, nor unduly elated by temporary success. He has the even temperament which smiles at disaster and triumph alike, until life's objective has been reached.

There is a tendency to believe that character is something we

possess at birth, the result of heredity or of happy chance. This misconception is a dangerous one. It leads men and women to conclude that there is nothing they can do to make their characters strong, that they are fated to be content with weak, vacillating, hesitant characters—a misfortune to be borne rather than a weakness to be remedied.

The fact is that character is something we are building all our lives. Into its creation go all the mean actions and petty vices of an ignoble life, or all the noble aspirations and courageous deeds of one dedicated to achievement.

We build up our characters by what we think and say and do, by every action of every day. There is no folly that goes unrecorded, nor any noble thought that does not add to our dignity and strength.

The manner in which we tackle the simple tasks of life, the spirit in which we meet the setbacks and disappointments, the strength with which we face misfortune—all go into the making of character. We should guard well, then, our thoughts, take pains with the smallest duties, for all these add up to what we really are—all these make up what we term our characters.

Personal Application

Few people will quarrel with the sentiments expressed above, or with the assertion that a strong character is the key to a nobler life. But the question remains: "How do we build up strong, virile characters?" It is this personal application that will be of most interest.

First of all we must get rid of the mistaken notion that character is the product of heredity, environment or "luck."

These factors play but a minor part in the production of character and the effect of each or all can be overcome. Fate may hand out the tools but we are not judged by the tools we use but by the work we perform.

Character is the reflection—over the years—of our thoughts and habits. It is a Balance Sheet of our lives to date, and if the liabilities exceed the assets, we have no one but ourselves to blame.

The first step, therefore, in the building of noble characters is to make the decision that we can become builders, creators of new, stronger and more progressive characters. Then we should decide that we are not as good as we might be, that we are not the success we could be, and make up our minds to do something about it.

But it is imperative that we go beyond the mere decision to build stronger characters. The decisions of weak characters are not much upon which to rely. We should spend some time on the subject, induce in ourselves an intense desire to become stronger and more vigorous characters. Decision plus desire equals the determination that will succeed.

Spring-Cleaning

This desire to build up better characters must be fed and cultivated by every possible means. Our minds and entire beings must be flooded by this intense desire, rather than by half-hearted wishes. Such is the way to fulfilment.

Next, we should have a mental "spring clean." Let us think of a moment and we will realise what

THE KING GREETES STARS



The happy scene backstage at the London Palladium as the King shakes hands with Jack Renny and Princess Elizabeth leans forward to shake hands with Dinah Shore. Princess Margaret and Gracie Fields look on.

an assortment of mental junk overclouds our minds.

If we examine, periodically, our mental contents, we will often find ourselves harbouring thoughts that can do us no good and frequently can do us harm. For it is true that the mind is seldom a vacuum. Are we doing all we can to see that our minds are filled with positive, progressive, ennobling thoughts?

We should root out the enemies from our minds, the doubts, fears, envy and regrets—all the poisonous thoughts that are the hallmarks of mean, unsuccessful lives—and fill our minds with great and ennobling thoughts, with positive thoughts of health, success and happiness. We should not tolerate the unbidden ideas of fear, defeat and failure, but cast them out by replacing the mental content with the opposite—with

positive and progressive thoughts.

In this connection we should remember that physical action can help us to regulate the contents of mind. If despondent thoughts persist, however much we may try to replace them with positive and constructive ones, we can go for a walk, play a game, do something, anything, that will enable the mind to free itself of its shackles.

In all our daily duties we should act as if the eyes of the world were upon us, never stooping to perform anything mean but acting the part of strong and noble characters.

To summarise, there is but one way to create a virile, healthy, vigorous and noble character, and that is by 'becoming' one, by living up to the highest standard of which we are capable.

Mews From The Matterhorn

In 1865, after many years of attempted conquest, Edward Whymper and his guide Croz at last climbed the Matterhorn, the hitherto unconquered Swiss Peak that lies near the Italian border. His example has now been followed by Mitza, a seven month old kitten who has eclipsed him by making the ascent without rope or guide. This intrepid beast belongs to Josephine of Zermatt, who for the past twenty summers has been cook at the Belvedere Hotel, which stands on Hornli Ridge at the foot of the Matterhorn. The Belvedere is the usual starting place for climbers making an attempt on the summit and the kitten had watched many of these dawn departures and heard many odd stories from the guides, who never failed to visit Josephine in her kitchen when their employers stopped at the Belvedere.

David de Krassel, BBC reporter in Zurich, told listeners to "Radio News Reel" that one day Mitza decided to see for herself where all her human friends went. "Who knows" he said, "what dreams she may have had of a mouse Eldorado as she set out one morning, following the footsteps of her favourite young guide, Edward Biner." But Mitza was unable to keep up with Biner and his party and fell back. At midnight she gave a guide a nasty shock. He took her for the ghost cat said to guard the treasure which is reputed to lie hidden in the Schwartzsee, the lake at the foot of the mountain.

In the meantime Josephine had missed her pet and sounded the alarm, and as a cook always has a large number of friends she soon recruited many helpers. The first report came from the Solway Hut, 12,500 feet up the mountain, whose keeper reported that Mitza had arrived. Before he was up next morning the kitten was off again, nose set for the summit. Next day a group of climbers from Italy passed her and were convinced that her mountaineering skill, if not her spirit, would be overcome by the difficult rope slabs and the roof, hazards which had defeated much more experienced climbers. They were wrong.

Some hours later Mitza, still bravely erect toiled mewing to the 14,780-foot summit and joined the incredulous climbers who had passed her on the slabs. They gave her a rapturous welcome.

The guide, who was taking his party down on the Italian side of the mountain, did not think Mitza's paws should suffer the long climb down and, ignoring any mews of protest, put her in the rucksack and brought her to the first inhabited outpost on his side of the frontier, any question of feline passports being waived. When last heard of, Mitza was still there, happily fattening on mice. A Swiss Guide recognised her one day and wanted to take her back to Zermatt but the Italians refused to part with her. It looks as if Josephine will have to climb the Matterhorn in person to fetch her property back.

A young Englishman trying to make a go of it on a large metropolitan newspaper in the United States, was being chastised by his editor.

"You take too long saying what you have to say. Tell your story in the fewest words possible. That's what makes a good newspaperman."

The Englishman remembered this advice on his next assignment. Following is his complete story:

"Shocking tragedy last night. Harry Tubbs, a guest at Mrs. Paul Greyer, complained of feeling ill, took a highball, his hat and coat, no notice of anyone, his departure a taxi a pistol from his pocket and his life. Good chap. Regrets."

Carrying a bucket the young naval rating, was making his way along the deck of a rollin', destroyer in an Atlantic storm when he was swept overboard.

He had been given up for lost when another huge wave swept him back again.

An officer hurried up to him. He struggled to his feet, saluted and said, "Sorry, sir, lost the bucket!"